

PERTH

2006

A Social Atlas



Also includes Bunbury and Kalgoorlie

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2006 Census of Population and Housing

Also includes Bunbury and Kalgoorlie

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

This Social Atlas is one of a series of publications that uses maps to highlight key characteristics of the population in Australia's capital cities and selected regional centres. The maps depict social, economic and housing characteristics based on data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This information provides some insight into the composition and structure of Australian society. The geographic distribution of the data highlights the diversity that exists within the nation's cities and regional centres. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory.

The topics in the atlas are categorised into broad themes covering Population, Cultural Diversity, Education, Labour Force, Income, Families and Households, and Dwellings. Main features are briefly summarised in the commentary that accompanies each map.

The Social Atlas series displays only a small selection of the wide variety of information available from the 2006 Census. This Social Atlas includes maps for Perth, including Rockingham, Kwinana and Mandurah (and referred to as Perth-Mandurah), Greater Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder.

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community and, in particular, provides detailed information about the Australian population for small geographic areas. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital to supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

On behalf of the ABS, I would like to thank the people of Australia for their participation, cooperation and support in ensuring a successful 2006 Census.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
C	City
CD	collection district
LGA	local government area
S	Shire
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases that provides a pictorial representation of data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory. The atlases use coloured thematic maps to illustrate at a glance various demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the population in a region. Brief commentary accompanies each map to highlight the main features of the mapped characteristic. Commentary in italics refers to related map topics within the same atlas. Capital city comparisons throughout the commentary refer to the capital city areas as defined and mapped in each of the atlases.

In previous Census years, Social Atlases contained maps for capital city areas only. For the first time, the 2006 Social Atlas series also includes maps for up to two selected regional areas for each state and territory. However, readers can create maps similar to those contained in this atlas for other standard geographic areas, including regional and rural areas, by using *MapStats*, a mapping product available on the ABS website. In addition, *MapStats* also provides a range of other characteristics that can be mapped that are not included in this atlas. (For further details about *MapStats* see 'Other Census Products' on page 6).

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas contains maps illustrating selected characteristics of the population in the following regions:

- Perth-Mandurah
- Greater Bunbury
- Kalgoorlie/Boulder

Description of mapped regions

PERTH-MANDURAH

For the purpose of this atlas, the Perth-Mandurah region encompasses metropolitan Perth and the coastal, urban parts of the southern Shires of Mandurah and Murray. The region stretches approximately 150 kilometres (km) down the coast from the northern suburbs of Quinns Rocks and Butler, in the City of Wanneroo, to the southern tip of the Peel Inlet in the Shire of Murray. The north-eastern part of the region includes the inland settlements of Mount Helena and Mundaring as well as several, newer, residential developments in the Swan Valley such as Ellenbrook and The Vines. Kalamunda, located in the foothills of the Darling Ranges, is an established centre in the south-east of the region, while the southernmost part of the region includes the growing centres of Kwinana, Rockingham and Mandurah. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as Perth-Mandurah.

GREATER BUNBURY

Bunbury is a large port city, located approximately 170 km south of Perth, with a population spreading rapidly into the adjacent shires of Capel, Dardanup and Harvey. For the purpose of this atlas, this extended urban area around the port is referred to as Greater Bunbury.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Description of mapped regions continued

KALGOORLIE/BOULDER

Kalgoorlie/Boulder, the third mapped region, is one of Australia's famous gold mining regions, and is located approximately 600 km to the east of Perth. For the purposes of this atlas, 'Kalgoorlie/Boulder' refers to the urban area of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City and excludes the sparsely populated component of the local government area which extends to the South Australian border.

Further details regarding the statistical boundaries used to define the three regions in this atlas are provided under 'Geographic Areas' on page 3.

Population mapped

All data mapped in this atlas relate to the characteristics of the usual residents of each region at the time of the 2006 Census. Usual residence refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. As such, all visitors to the region (i.e. intrastate, interstate and overseas visitors) have been excluded. Population counts on this usual residence basis minimise the effects of seasonal fluctuations in population, especially in tourist areas. Note: The 2001 Social Atlas mapped the characteristics of people (excluding overseas visitors) on the basis of their location on Census Night rather than on the basis of their usual residence.

At the 2006 Census, the number of usual residents in the mapped region of Perth-Mandurah was 1,440,804 people. In Greater Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder there were 54,965 and 28,244 usual residents respectively.

In this issue

The first seven chapters of this atlas present maps showing selected characteristics of the Perth-Mandurah population, while Chapter 8 includes maps for Greater Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder. Twenty-nine population characteristics or topics are mapped for Perth-Mandurah, while five topics are mapped for both Greater Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder. Chapter 1 also includes a map showing the population distribution for Western Australia.

At the end of each chapter, there are references to a range of products that inform readers of the wide variety of data available from the 2006 Census, including how to access the detailed statistics underlying the information presented in the maps. The final chapter, Chapter 9, contains reference maps to assist users in identifying areas of interest. Further details about these reference maps and Census products are also provided on pages 5 and 6 respectively.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The Census of Population and Housing, held every five years, is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS. Its objective is to provide a snapshot of the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. The Census provides a wealth of information about the Australian community including detailed information about the population for small geographic areas and for small population groups. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital in supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

continued

For example, population estimates based on Census data are used to allocate Commonwealth funds to state and local governments, and to determine the number of seats each state and territory has in the House of Representatives. Census data are also used to determine where services such as hospitals, aged care facilities, transport routes and schools are needed in the community, while private sector businesses use Census data to target particular demographic groups for their marketing and sales strategies.

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aimed to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia (with the exception of foreign diplomats and their families). This included people camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, on overnight transport, as well as those in private and non-private dwellings. All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. For non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, only those that were occupied were included.

MAP TOPICS

The maps in each Social Atlas are categorised under the broad themes of:

- Population
- Cultural Diversity
- Education
- Labour Force
- Income
- Families and Households
- Dwellings.

A common set of topics relating to these themes is mapped in each atlas for the capital city area to provide some consistency between atlases. Each capital city set of maps also contains some additional topics. In this atlas, 29 topics are mapped for Perth-Mandurah including the capital city-specific topics of: 'People aged 60 years and over' and 'People in the labour force with no non-school qualifications'.

The topics mapped for both Greater Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder are additional topics, except for 'Population change' and 'People aged 60 years and over' which are also mapped for Perth-Mandurah.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Topics in this atlas, for each of the three selected regions, are mapped by Census Collection Districts (CDs), the geographic area used for the collection of Census data and currently the smallest area used for the dissemination of detailed Census information. In urban areas there are on average 220 dwellings per CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD reduces as population densities decrease. As can be seen in the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas, including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Urban Centres – Localities (UC/Ls). SLAs are geographic areas that consist of one or more whole CDs. They are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government, known as Local Government Councils, where these exist. Otherwise, they are also designed to cover unincorporated areas. The areas that Local Government Councils administer are known as LGAs and

INTRODUCTION *continued*

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS *continued*

consist of one or more whole SLAs. SLAs aggregate to form SSDs which, in turn, aggregate to form SDs.

Definition of mapped regions

The regions mapped in this atlas are based on different classification structures as defined in the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

The mapped area of Perth-Mandurah is based on the UC/L classification structure. The UC/L structure groups one or more contiguous CDs together to form defined areas, described as Urban Centres or Localities, according to population size and land use criteria. In broad terms, Urban Centres are population clusters of 1,000 or more people while Localities are population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. By definition, UC/Ls refer to the urban or 'built-up residential and industrial areas' of a region and in most cases differ to the other ASGC classifications such as SLAs, LGAs, SSDs and SDs which generally also encompass surrounding rural areas. For example, Perth UC/L refers to metropolitan Perth only and differs significantly in size to the Perth Statistical Division. UC/Ls are defined only in Census years.

For the purposes of this atlas, the mapped area for Perth-Mandurah comprises several UC/Ls. These, with 2006 Census usual resident counts shown in brackets, are: Perth (1,256,043), Baldivis (3,736), Ellenbrook (11,818), Herne Hill (450), Hovea (642), Kwinana (19,911), Mahogany Creek (1,160), Mandurah (67,815), Mount Helena (2,158), Mundaring (3,006), Parkerville (1,637), Rockingham (67,517), Sawyers Valley (962), Stoneville (1,842) and The Vines (1,967). Garden Island, off the coast of Rockingham, is also included in the mapped area and, at the 2006 Census, had a usual resident population of 140 people.

Readers can create separate maps for each of these individual UC/Ls mentioned above by selecting the particular Urban Centre or Locality in *MapStats* (e.g. Perth UC/L, Mandurah UC/L or The Vines UC/L).

The mapped areas for both Greater Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder are based on the Statistical Subdivision geographic classification structure in the ASGC. SSDs consist of one or more whole SLAs. For Greater Bunbury (or Bunbury Statistical Subdivision) the SLAs included are Bunbury (C), Capel (S) - Pt A, Dardanup (S) - Pt A and Harvey (S) - Pt A. The 2006 usual resident count for Bunbury SSD was 54,965 people. Kalgoorlie/Boulder (or Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A Statistical Subdivision) comprises the one SLA, Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) - Pt A. The 2006 usual resident count for Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A SSD was 28,244 people.

Readers can create separate maps for each of these areas mentioned above, by selecting Bunbury SSD or Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A SSD in *MapStats*.

For further information regarding the UC/L, SSD and other geographic classification structures referred to in this atlas, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 3 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006* (cat. no. 2909.0).

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Reference maps

A set of reference maps, identifying selected locations, Statistical Local Areas and Postal Areas, is included in Chapter 9 of this atlas to assist users in locating areas of interest. Most of these maps may be photocopied onto transparencies to produce overlays that can be placed over the CD-based maps to help identify particular areas.

The reference maps included in this atlas display:

- selected locations in Western Australia
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying maps for Perth-Mandurah
- SLAs in relation to each of the mapped areas
- Postal Areas, based on CD boundaries, for Perth-Mandurah
- Suburbs, based on CD boundaries, for Greater Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

The maps in this atlas express the number of persons, families, households or dwellings with a selected characteristic as a percentage of a particular population, e.g. 'Unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force', 'One-parent families with dependent children as a percentage of all families' and 'Dwellings being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings'. People who did not provide a response for an applicable question have been excluded from the population count in the calculation of the percentage. Therefore, the percentages reflect the proportion of persons, families, households or dwellings with a particular characteristic for the 'known' population.

For each map, five class intervals, each with a different colour shade, have been used to help interpret the distribution of the characteristic being mapped. The class intervals were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm¹. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of CDs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped. Class intervals for a particular topic will also be different when mapped for the different cities and regional centres. Consequently, care should be taken when comparing the data across topics or different geographic areas.

No distinction is made between residential, non-residential and farm land within a CD. The usual residents are assumed to be evenly spread across the entire CD, even when this includes parkland or industrial estates. Thus, an entire CD will be shaded even if only half of the CD contains dwellings.

Maps are orientated conventionally with north to the top of the page.

Confidentiality of data

The underlying Census tables used to provide the data being mapped in this atlas may contain cells with very small population numbers. Consequently, all tables are subjected to confidentiality processes to avoid releasing information that may identify particular individuals, families, households or dwellings.

For the 2006 Census, a new confidentiality technique has been developed. The technique applies small adjustments to all cells in a table to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors, but do not impair the overall usefulness of the data. However, the adjustment process has a greater relative impact on small cells and can have a significant effect on percentages. As the data

¹ T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

INTRODUCTION *continued*






Confidentiality of data continued

mapped in this atlas are based on percentages, care should be taken when analysing the characteristics of CDs with very small populations.

Further information regarding introduced random error can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0). Other general information on data quality can also be found in the same publication in the chapter titled 'Managing Census Quality'.

Map legend





Each map page contains a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data, for example:

Per cent	
	33.7 or more
	23.0 – 33.7
	16.3 – 23.0
	9.7 – 16.3
	Less than 9.7

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '9.7–16.3', '16.3–23.0' and so on. These should be read as 'from 9.7 to less than 16.3' and 'from 16.3 to less than 23.0', etc. Individual values appear in one range only.

Map symbols

The following symbols are used on the maps:

	CD boundaries
	Major roads
	Major airport
	Coastline/Water body

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS

While thematic maps provide a picture of the geographic distribution of population characteristics, other Census products available on the ABS website can be used to explore these and other characteristics in more detail. For example, the map on page 15 shows 'People aged 75 years and over'. However, users may wish to disaggregate this population group by sex and/or ethnicity.

Below are some of the products and tools that can assist users to access the wide range of Census data for a variety of geographic areas. Please note that these Census products are being progressively released from 2007 onwards and some may not be available when this atlas is released.

MapStats: Provides users with quick and easy access to thematically mapped Census statistics. Most topics presented in this atlas, as well as other characteristics, are available. (See page 8).

QuickStats: Provides summary Census tables relating to people, families and dwellings for the full range of geographic areas. (See page 18).

CData Online: Combines comprehensive information on Australian society, from the 2006 Census, with powerful web mapping application software. Users can select and combine geographic areas most suited to their needs. (See page 24).

INTRODUCTION *continued*

OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS *continued*

The Statistician's Report: A national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to people, families and households. (See page 30).

Census Tables: Designed for users who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. (See page 40).

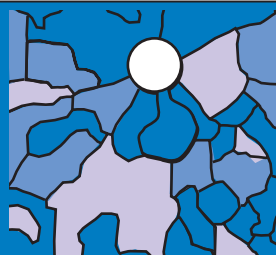
SEIFA 2006: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are derived from multiple Census topics such as income, educational attainment and occupation. The indexes enable geographic areas to be ranked according to socio-economic characteristics. (See page 44).

Information Consultancy: Enables users to request tailored statistical reports, with tables, graphs, maps and/or commentary, specific to their needs. (See page 50).

Community Profile Series: Six separate profiles are available, aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings. Together, these Profiles cover most topics on the Census form and are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. (See page 56).

Free Online

MapStats



Did you know that you too can create a thematic map just like the ones in this Social Atlas, online and for free?

MapStats, as the name suggests, gives you quick and easy access to thematically mapped 2006 Census statistics via the ABS website.

Combining 2006 Census statistics with mapping capabilities, MapStats gives you the tools to create your own thematic maps of areas of interest online, through an easy to use web interface. Whether your interests lie in ethnicity, education, family, income, labour force or dwelling characteristics, MapStats allows you to create mapped Census data for selected geographic regions. Not only are you able to print your maps but you have the option of exporting them in Adobe Acrobat (.PDF files) or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG files) format.

MAP YOUR OWN COMMUNITY

Go online now and create a map of your local area and view a statistical picture of your community.



www.abs.gov.au/census

Chapter One

Population

Population distribution, Western Australia

Population density

Population change

People aged 0–4 years

People aged 60 years and over

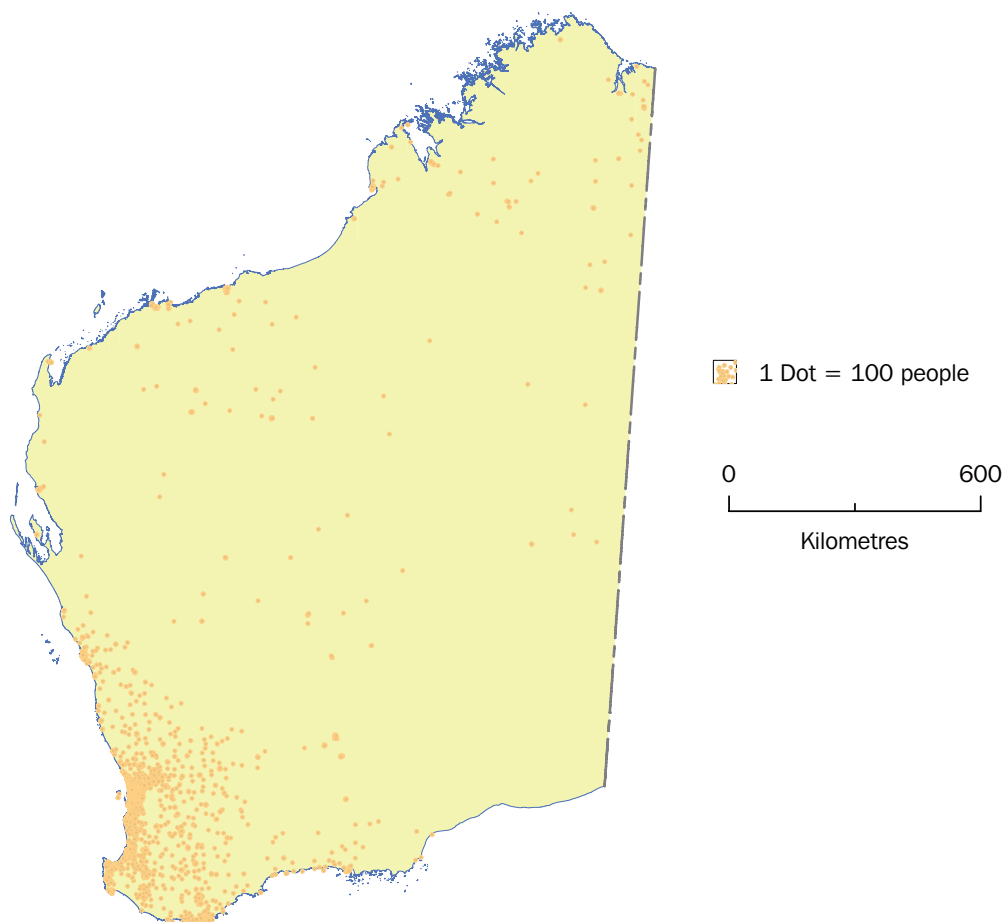
People aged 75 years and over

People who needed assistance



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Western Australia



The state of Western Australia covers an area of approximately 2,531,600 square kilometres, or 32.9% of the total area of Australia. It is the largest state/territory in Australia. At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population was 1,959,087 people, which accounted for 9.9% of the total Australian population. The population density of Western Australia was just under one person per square kilometre.

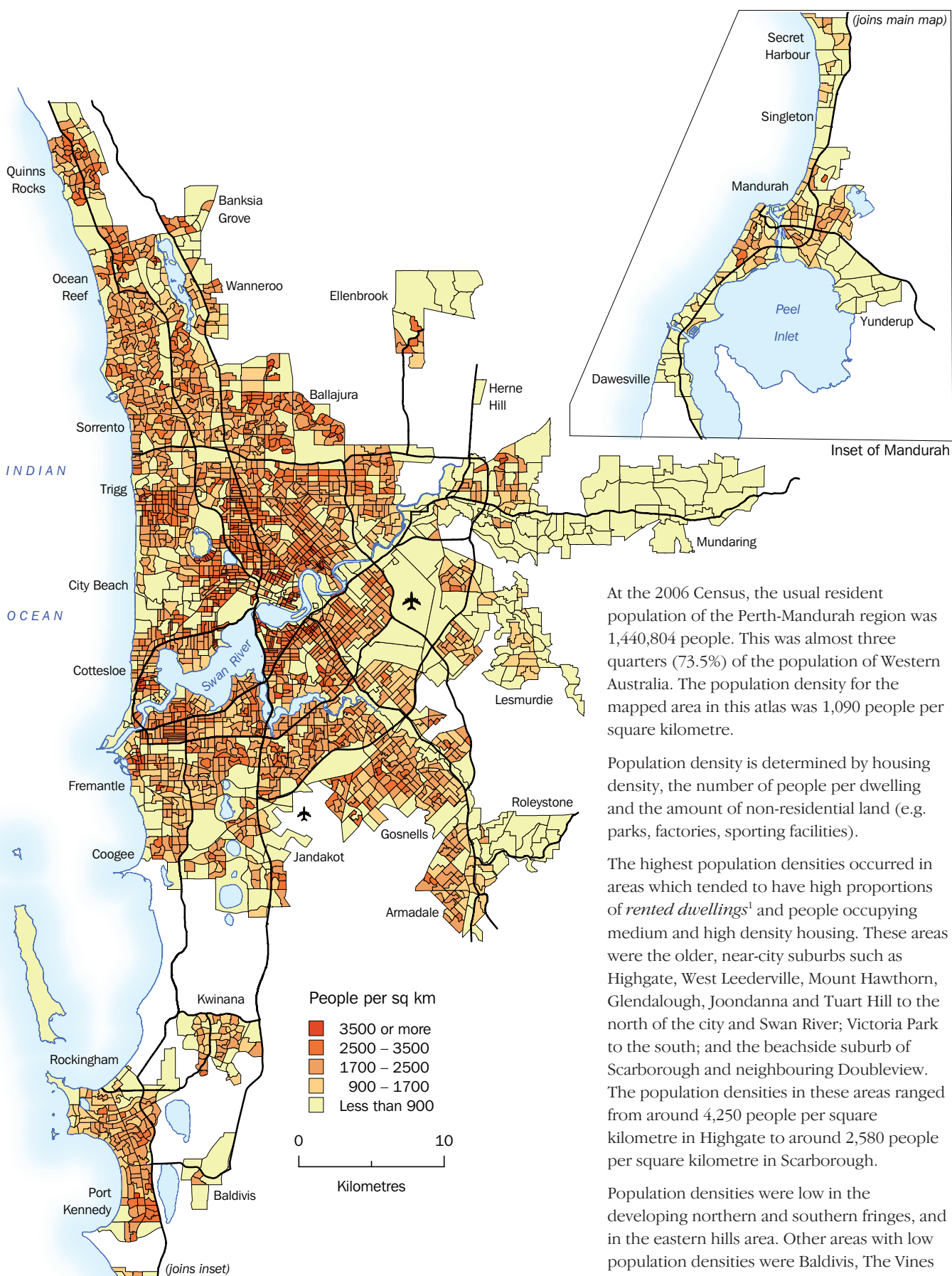
The majority of Western Australia's population is located in the south-west corner of the state. Encompassing the capital city of Perth, and stretching south along the coast to beyond Albany on the southern coastline, and east to Lake Grace, this area contains almost 90% of Western Australia's total population. In addition to Perth and Albany, other major centres in this area include Kwinana, Rockingham, Mandurah, Bunbury and Busselton. The well known Margaret River wine region is also situated in this south-western corner of the state. In terms of statistical geography, this most populated area comprises the Perth, South West, Upper Great Southern and Lower Great Southern Statistical Divisions.

The remainder of Western Australia is sparsely populated with small outback towns and mining communities, and vast desert areas including the Great Sandy Desert, the Great Victoria Desert and the Gibson Desert. Situated around 420 kilometres north of Perth, Geraldton is the largest town in the Central West region. Further north (approximately 1,760 kilometres from Perth) is Port Hedland, a major iron ore port that services the Pilbara region, and, in the far north of the state, is the Kimberley region, which includes the towns of Broome (a popular tourist destination), Derby and Kununurra. To the east of Perth (approximately 600 kilometres) is the gold mining town of Kalgoorlie.

The remaining maps in this Social Atlas illustrate selected characteristics of the population in the Perth-Mandurah, Greater Bunbury and Kalgoorlie/Boulder regions.

POPULATION DENSITY

Number of people per square kilometre



At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of the Perth-Mandurah region was 1,440,804 people. This was almost three quarters (73.5%) of the population of Western Australia. The population density for the mapped area in this atlas was 1,090 people per square kilometre.

Population density is determined by housing density, the number of people per dwelling and the amount of non-residential land (e.g. parks, factories, sporting facilities).

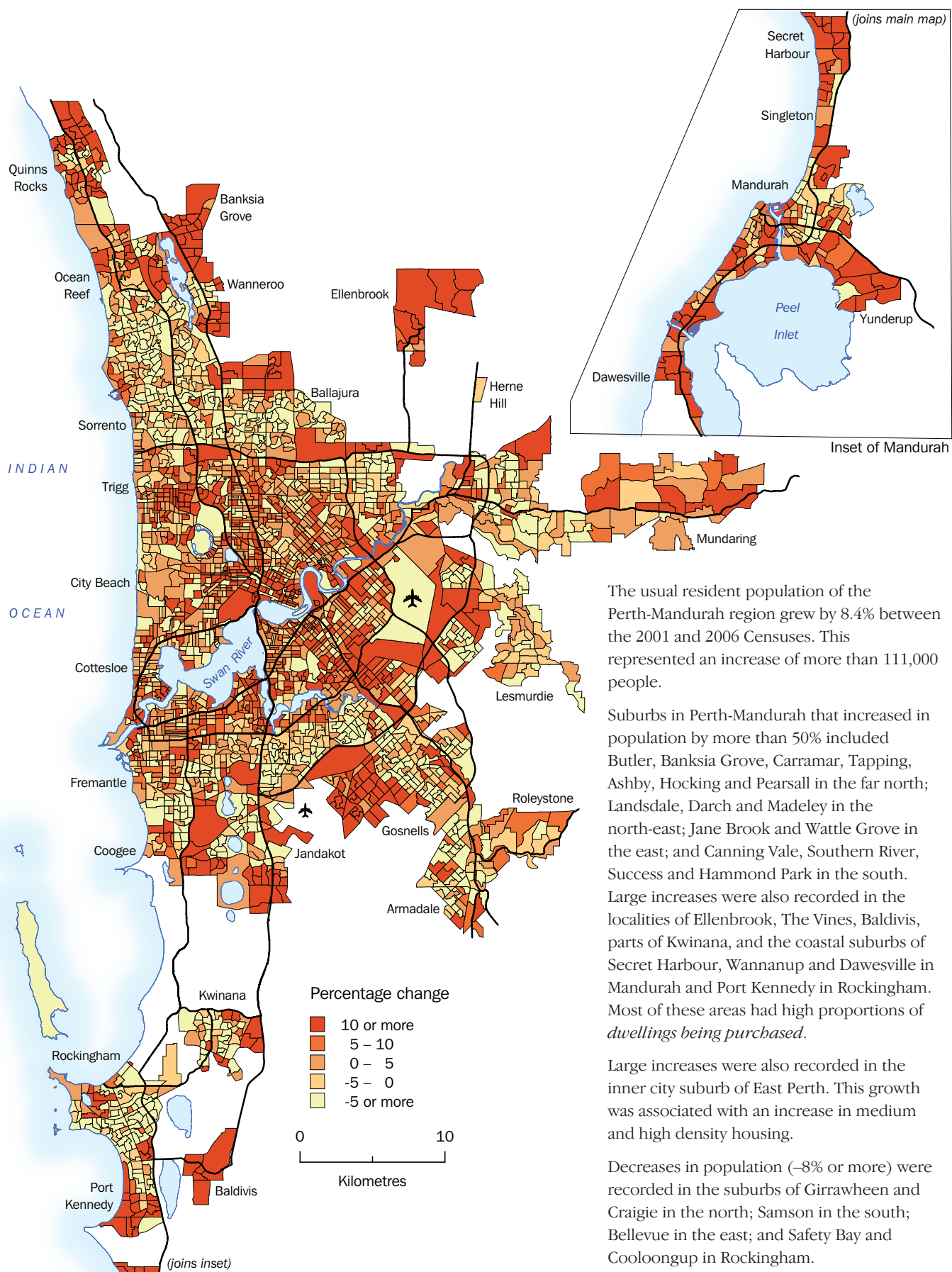
The highest population densities occurred in areas which tended to have high proportions of *rented dwellings*¹ and people occupying medium and high density housing. These areas were the older, near-city suburbs such as Highgate, West Leederville, Mount Hawthorn, Glendalough, Joondanna and Tuart Hill to the north of the city and Swan River; Victoria Park to the south; and the beachside suburb of Scarborough and neighbouring Doubleview. The population densities in these areas ranged from around 4,250 people per square kilometre in Highgate to around 2,580 people per square kilometre in Scarborough.

Population densities were low in the developing northern and southern fringes, and in the eastern hills area. Other areas with low population densities were Baldvis, The Vines and pockets of Kwinana and Mandurah.

1 Text appearing in italics refers to other related map topics in this atlas.

POPULATION CHANGE

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses



The usual resident population of the Perth-Mandurah region grew by 8.4% between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. This represented an increase of more than 111,000 people.

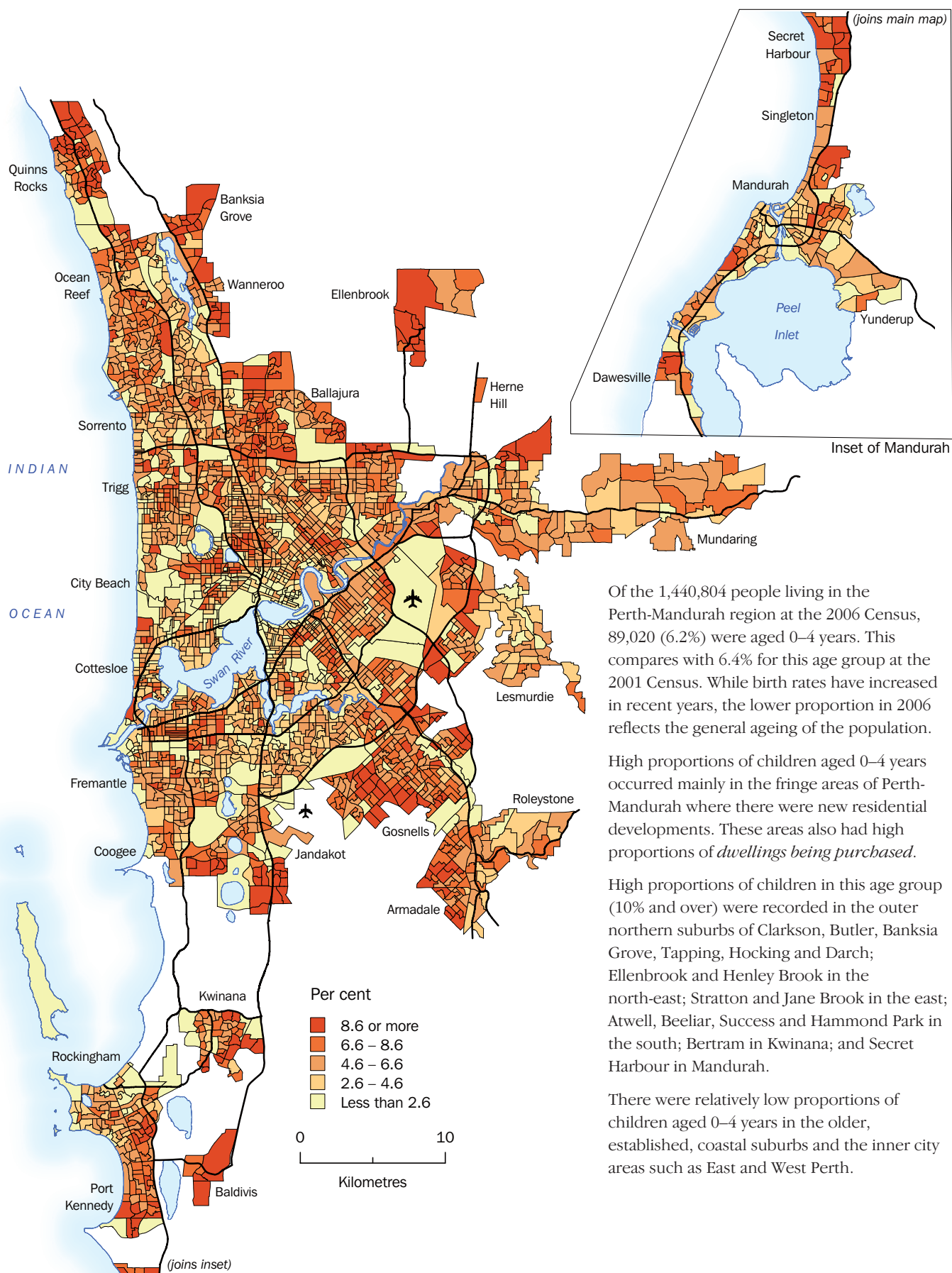
Suburbs in Perth-Mandurah that increased in population by more than 50% included Butler, Banksia Grove, Carramar, Tapping, Ashby, Hocking and Pearsall in the far north; Landsdale, Darch and Madeley in the north-east; Jane Brook and Wattle Grove in the east; and Canning Vale, Southern River, Success and Hammond Park in the south. Large increases were also recorded in the localities of Ellenbrook, The Vines, Baldivis, parts of Kwinana, and the coastal suburbs of Secret Harbour, Wannanup and Dawesville in Mandurah and Port Kennedy in Rockingham. Most of these areas had high proportions of *dwellings being purchased*.

Large increases were also recorded in the inner city suburb of East Perth. This growth was associated with an increase in medium and high density housing.

Decreases in population (–8% or more) were recorded in the suburbs of Girrawheen and Craigie in the north; Samson in the south; Bellevue in the east; and Safety Bay and Cooloongup in Rockingham.

PEOPLE AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of the total population



Of the 1,440,804 people living in the Perth-Mandurah region at the 2006 Census, 89,020 (6.2%) were aged 0–4 years. This compares with 6.4% for this age group at the 2001 Census. While birth rates have increased in recent years, the lower proportion in 2006 reflects the general ageing of the population.

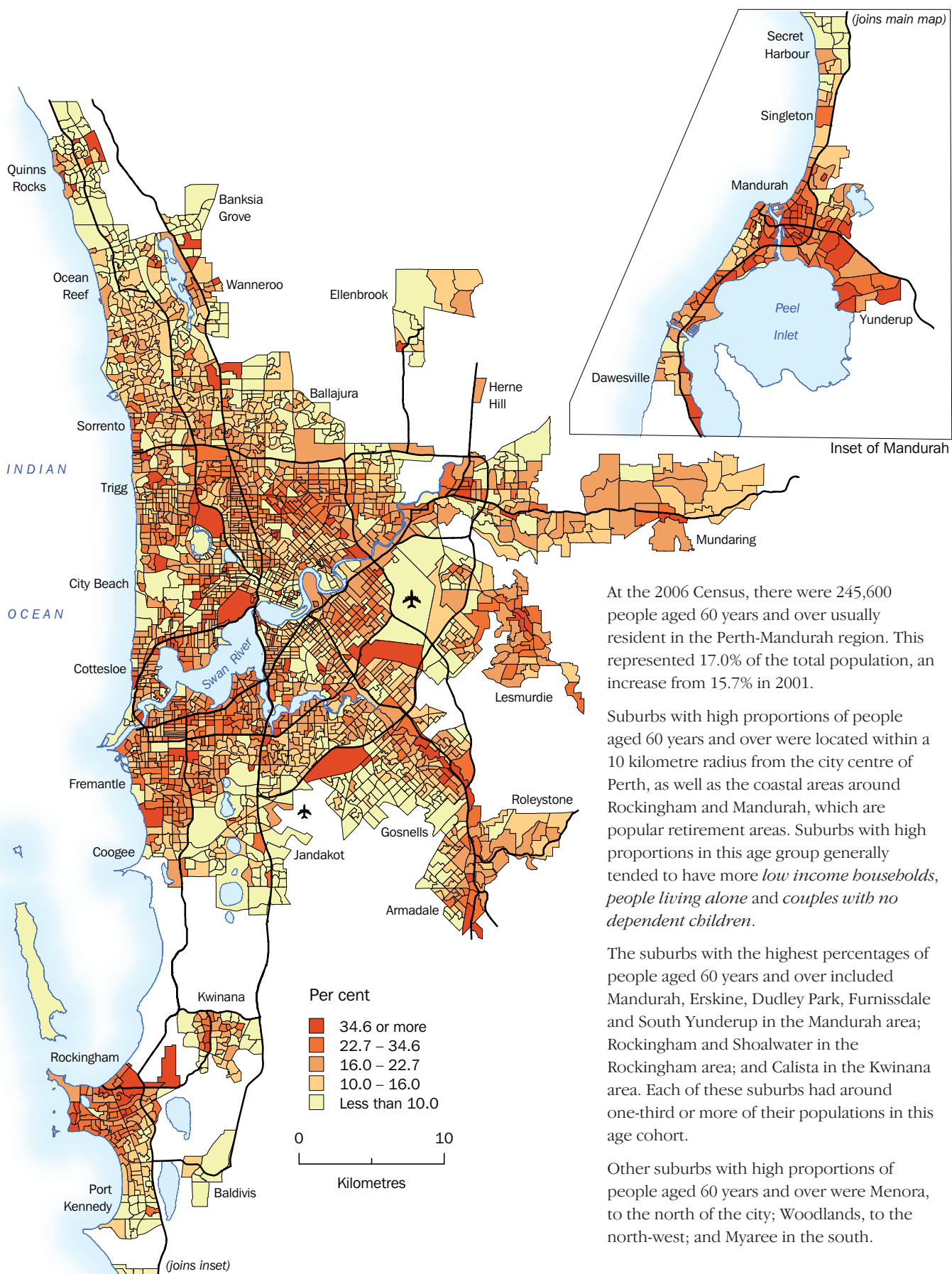
High proportions of children aged 0–4 years occurred mainly in the fringe areas of Perth-Mandurah where there were new residential developments. These areas also had high proportions of *dwelling*s being purchased.

High proportions of children in this age group (10% and over) were recorded in the outer northern suburbs of Clarkson, Butler, Banksia Grove, Tapping, Hocking and Darch; Ellenbrook and Henley Brook in the north-east; Stratton and Jane Brook in the east; Atwell, Beeliar, Success and Hammond Park in the south; Bertram in Kwinana; and Secret Harbour in Mandurah.

There were relatively low proportions of children aged 0–4 years in the older, established, coastal suburbs and the inner city areas such as East and West Perth.

PEOPLE AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 245,600 people aged 60 years and over usually resident in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented 17.0% of the total population, an increase from 15.7% in 2001.

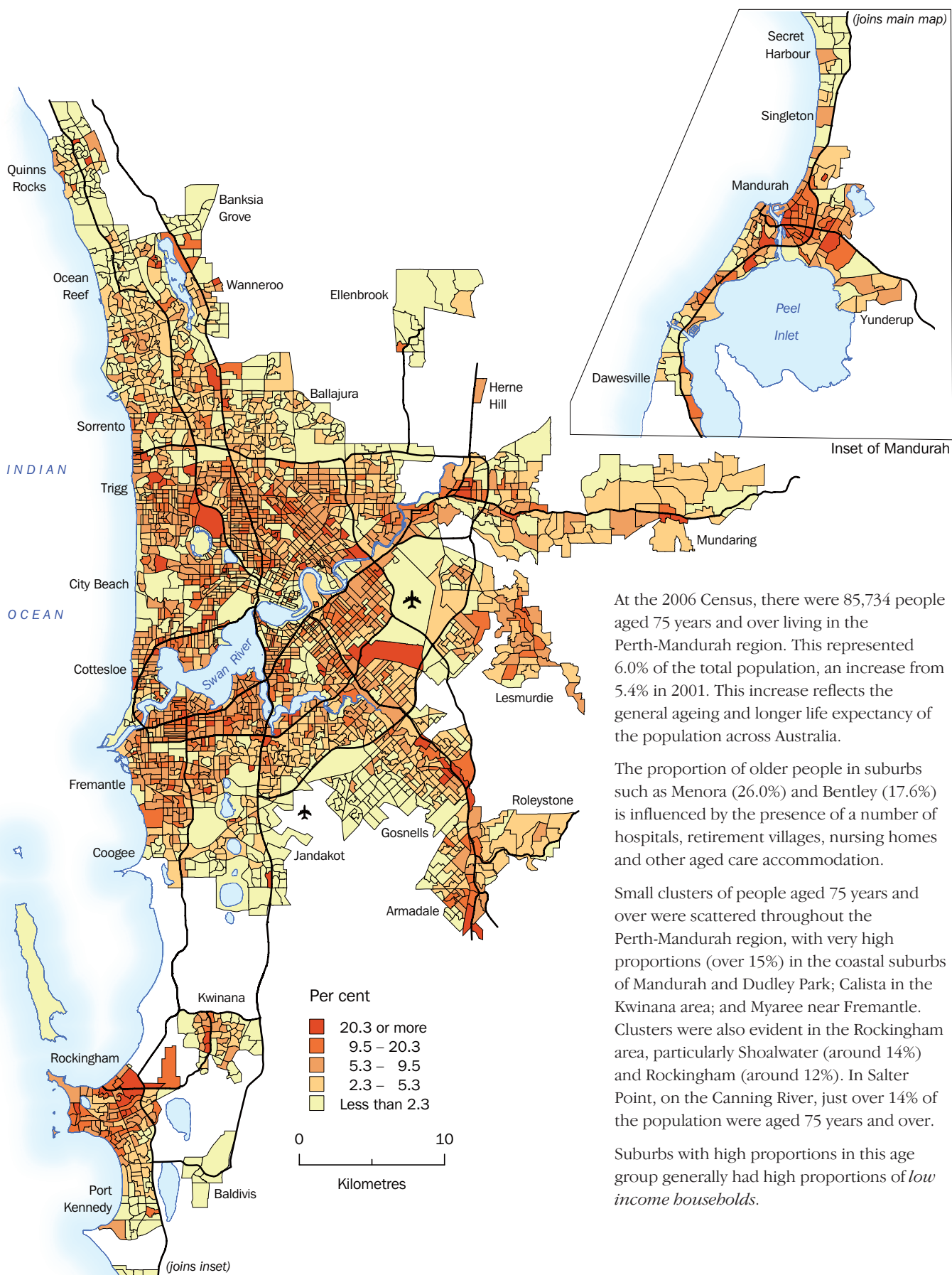
Suburbs with high proportions of people aged 60 years and over were located within a 10 kilometre radius from the city centre of Perth, as well as the coastal areas around Rockingham and Mandurah, which are popular retirement areas. Suburbs with high proportions in this age group generally tended to have more *low income households*, *people living alone* and *couples with no dependent children*.

The suburbs with the highest percentages of people aged 60 years and over included Mandurah, Erskine, Dudley Park, Furnissdale and South Yunderup in the Mandurah area; Rockingham and Shoalwater in the Rockingham area; and Calista in the Kwinana area. Each of these suburbs had around one-third or more of their populations in this age cohort.

Other suburbs with high proportions of people aged 60 years and over were Menora, to the north of the city; Woodlands, to the north-west; and Myaree in the south.

PEOPLE AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 85,734 people aged 75 years and over living in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented 6.0% of the total population, an increase from 5.4% in 2001. This increase reflects the general ageing and longer life expectancy of the population across Australia.

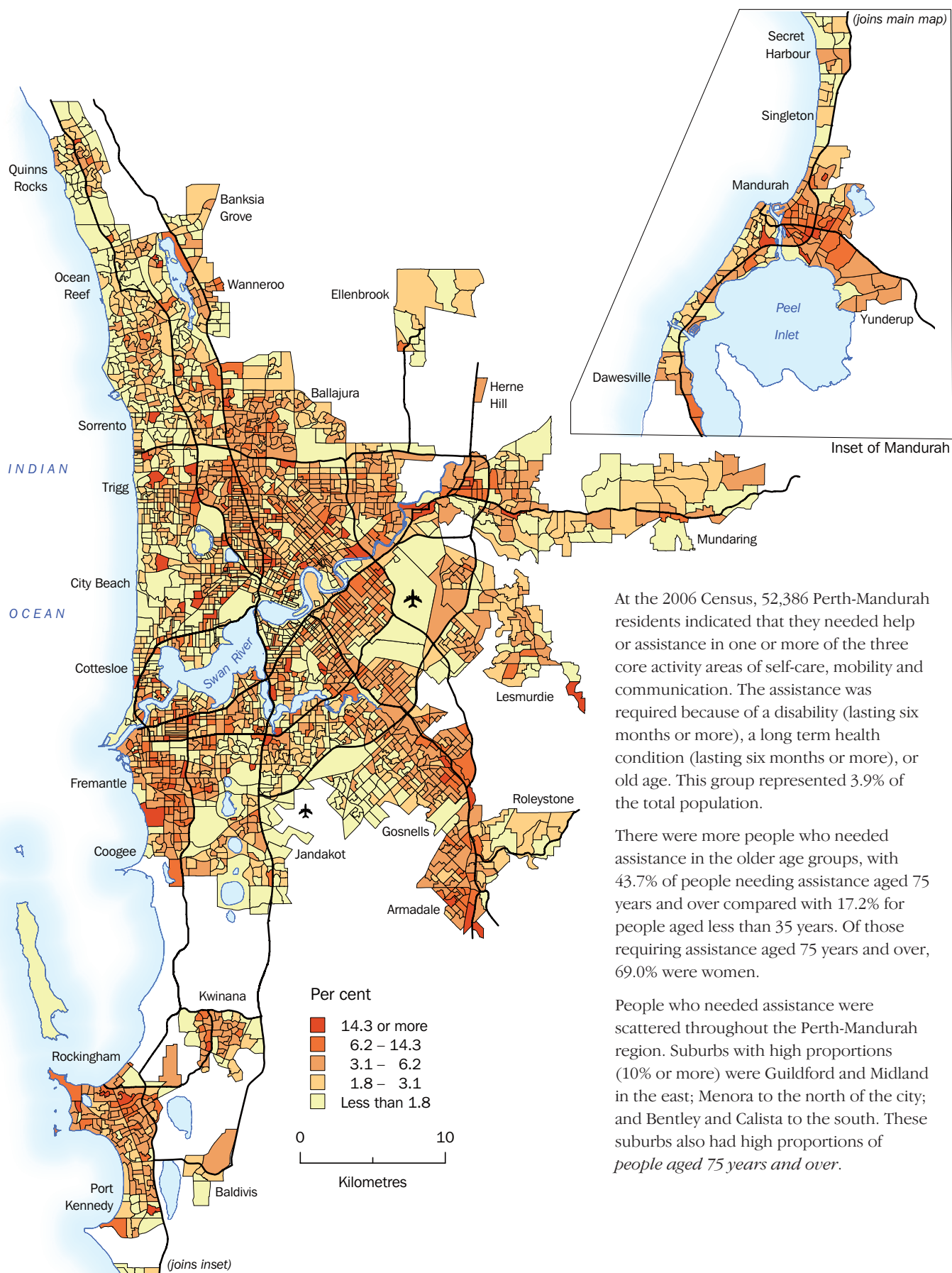
The proportion of older people in suburbs such as Menora (26.0%) and Bentley (17.6%) is influenced by the presence of a number of hospitals, retirement villages, nursing homes and other aged care accommodation.

Small clusters of people aged 75 years and over were scattered throughout the Perth-Mandurah region, with very high proportions (over 15%) in the coastal suburbs of Mandurah and Dudley Park; Calista in the Kwinana area; and Myaree near Fremantle. Clusters were also evident in the Rockingham area, particularly Shoalwater (around 14%) and Rockingham (around 12%). In Salter Point, on the Canning River, just over 14% of the population were aged 75 years and over.

Suburbs with high proportions in this age group generally had high proportions of *low income households*.

PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, 52,386 Perth-Mandurah residents indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. The assistance was required because of a disability (lasting six months or more), a long term health condition (lasting six months or more), or old age. This group represented 3.9% of the total population.

There were more people who needed assistance in the older age groups, with 43.7% of people needing assistance aged 75 years and over compared with 17.2% for people aged less than 35 years. Of those requiring assistance aged 75 years and over, 69.0% were women.

People who needed assistance were scattered throughout the Perth-Mandurah region. Suburbs with high proportions (10% or more) were Guildford and Midland in the east; Menora to the north of the city; and Bentley and Calista to the south. These suburbs also had high proportions of *people aged 75 years and over*.

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Chapter Two

Cultural Diversity

Indigenous Australians

People born overseas

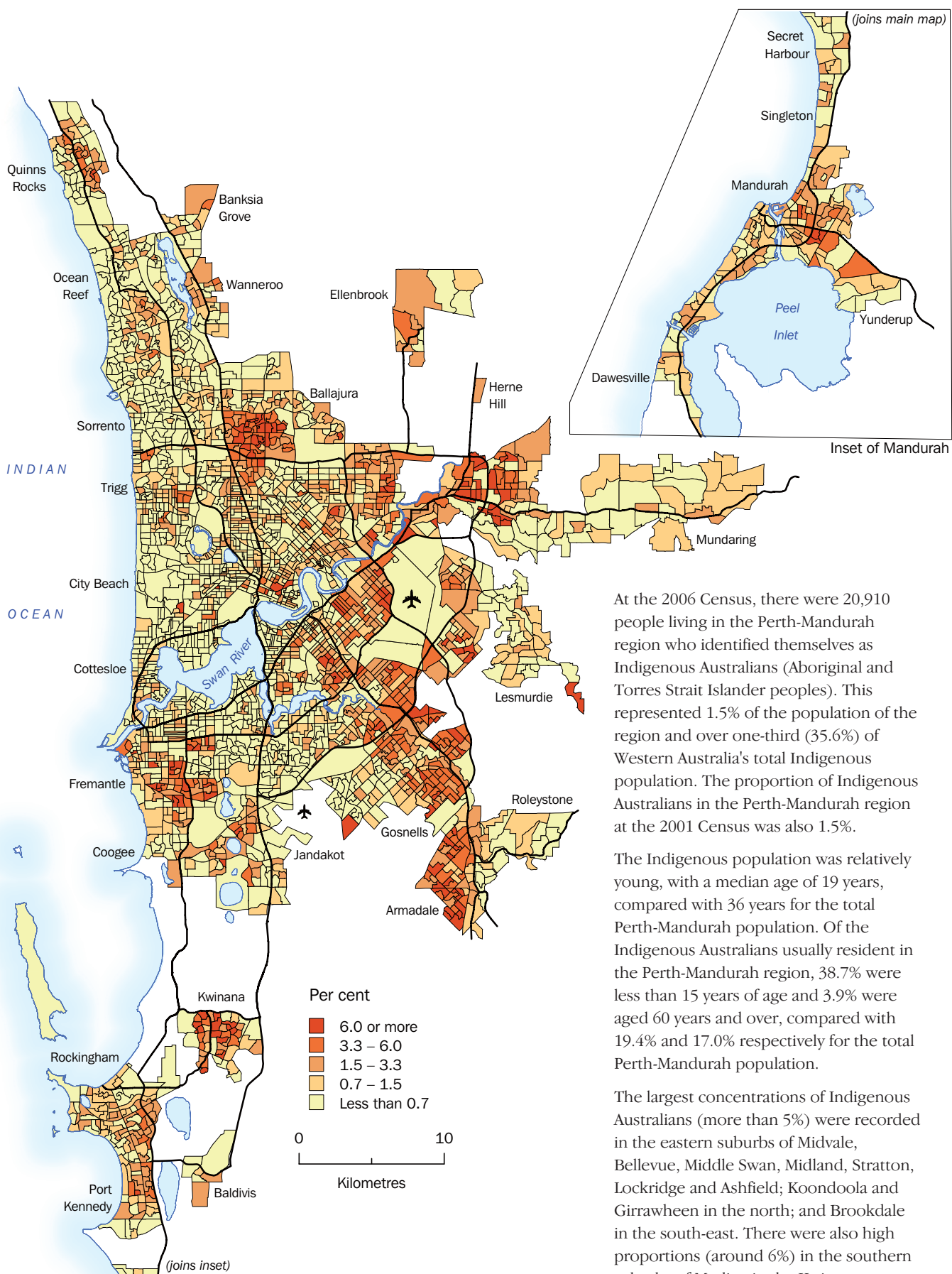
Recent arrivals

People not fluent in English



INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

As a percentage of the total population



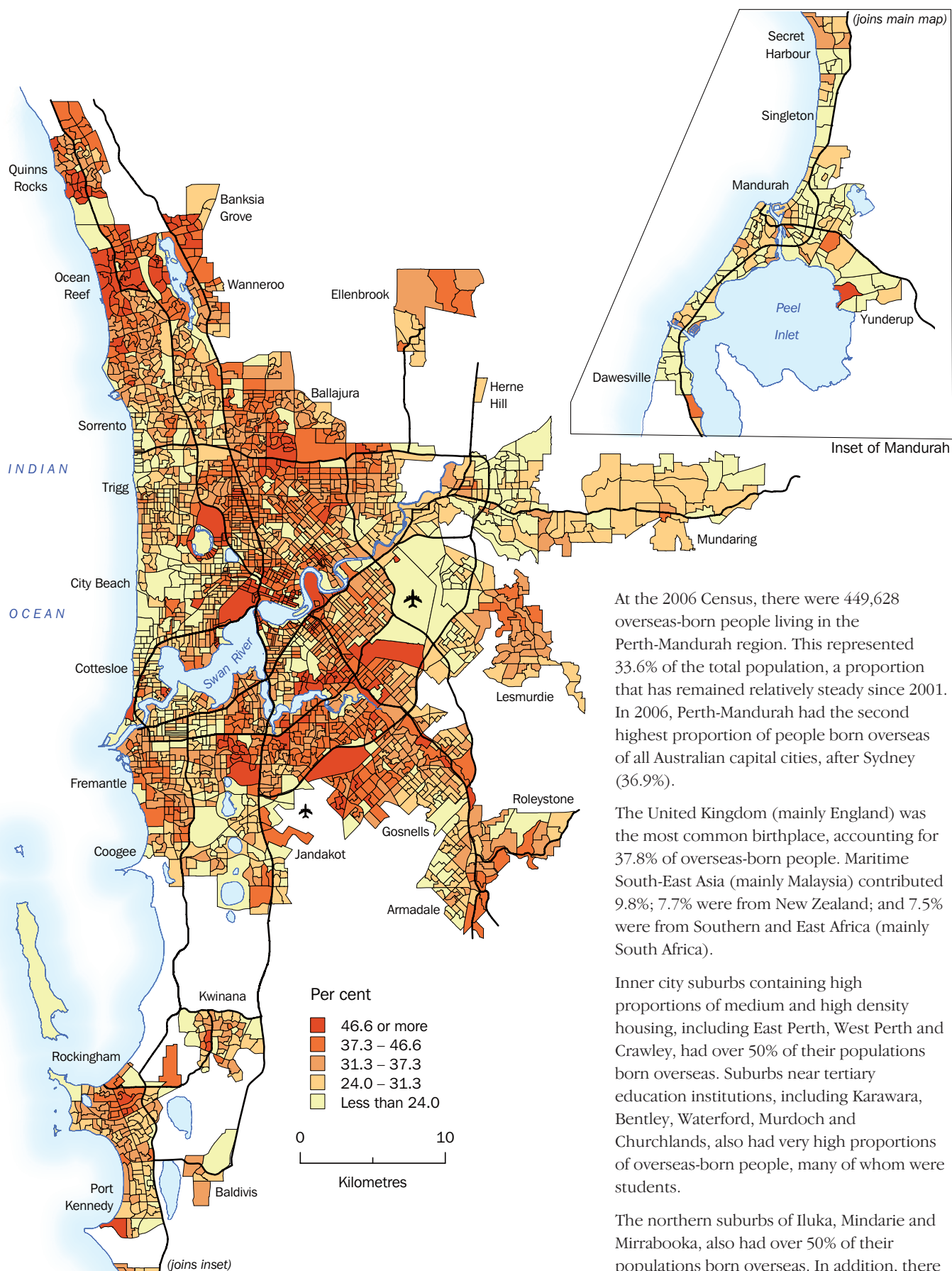
At the 2006 Census, there were 20,910 people living in the Perth-Mandurah region who identified themselves as Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples). This represented 1.5% of the population of the region and over one-third (35.6%) of Western Australia's total Indigenous population. The proportion of Indigenous Australians in the Perth-Mandurah region at the 2001 Census was also 1.5%.

The Indigenous population was relatively young, with a median age of 19 years, compared with 36 years for the total Perth-Mandurah population. Of the Indigenous Australians usually resident in the Perth-Mandurah region, 38.7% were less than 15 years of age and 3.9% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 19.4% and 17.0% respectively for the total Perth-Mandurah population.

The largest concentrations of Indigenous Australians (more than 5%) were recorded in the eastern suburbs of Midvale, Bellevue, Middle Swan, Midland, Stratton, Lockridge and Ashfield; Koondoola and Girrawheen in the north; and Brookdale in the south-east. There were also high proportions (around 6%) in the southern suburbs of Medina in the Kwinana area; and Coodanup in the Mandurah area.

PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 449,628 overseas-born people living in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented 33.6% of the total population, a proportion that has remained relatively steady since 2001. In 2006, Perth-Mandurah had the second highest proportion of people born overseas of all Australian capital cities, after Sydney (36.9%).

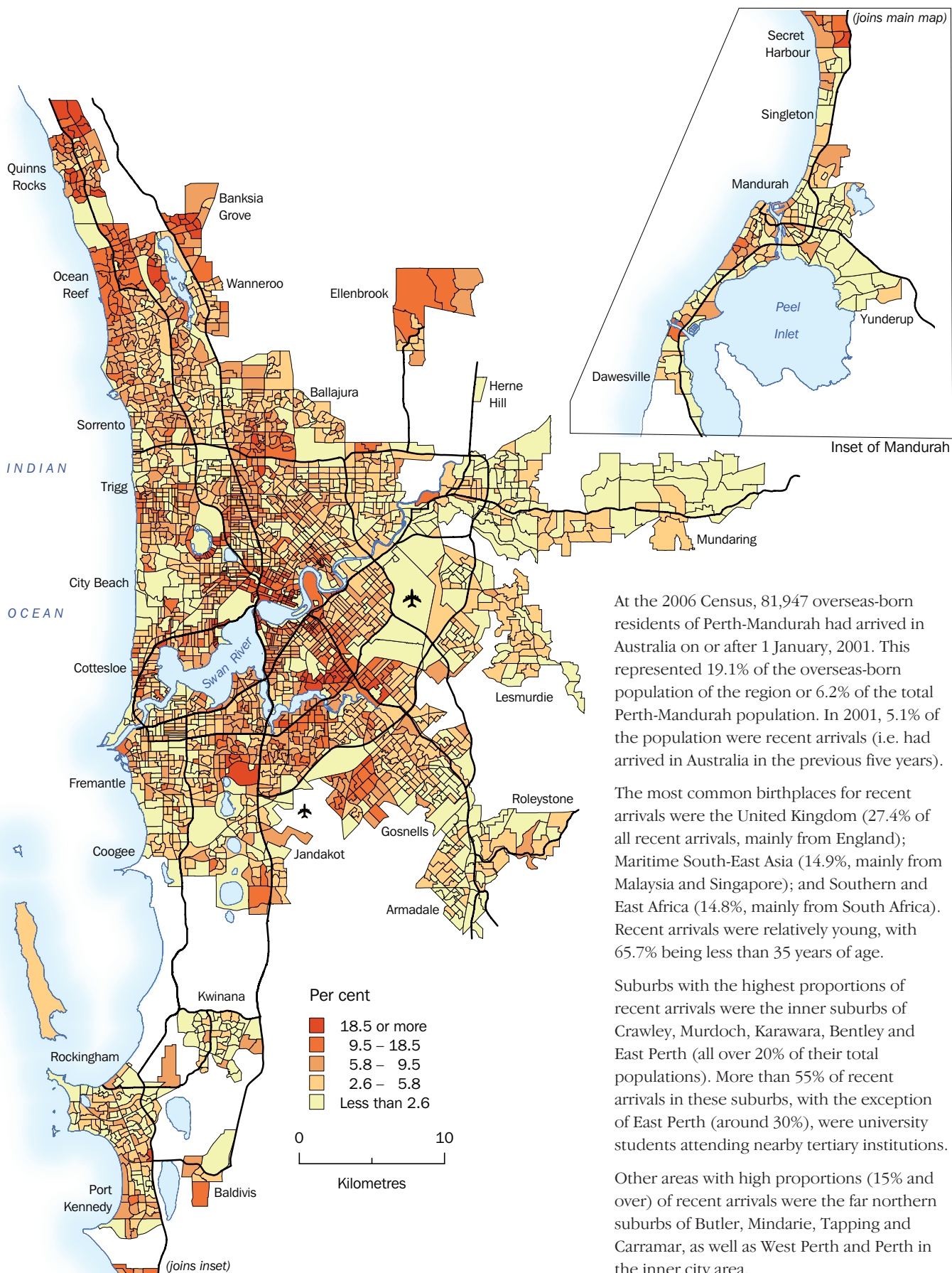
The United Kingdom (mainly England) was the most common birthplace, accounting for 37.8% of overseas-born people. Maritime South-East Asia (mainly Malaysia) contributed 9.8%; 7.7% were from New Zealand; and 7.5% were from Southern and East Africa (mainly South Africa).

Inner city suburbs containing high proportions of medium and high density housing, including East Perth, West Perth and Crawley, had over 50% of their populations born overseas. Suburbs near tertiary education institutions, including Karawara, Bentley, Waterford, Murdoch and Churchlands, also had very high proportions of overseas-born people, many of whom were students.

The northern suburbs of Iluka, Mindarie and Mirrabooka, also had over 50% of their populations born overseas. In addition, there were pockets of this population group in The Vines and further south in Rockingham.

RECENT ARRIVALS

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, 81,947 overseas-born residents of Perth-Mandurah had arrived in Australia on or after 1 January, 2001. This represented 19.1% of the overseas-born population of the region or 6.2% of the total Perth-Mandurah population. In 2001, 5.1% of the population were recent arrivals (i.e. had arrived in Australia in the previous five years).

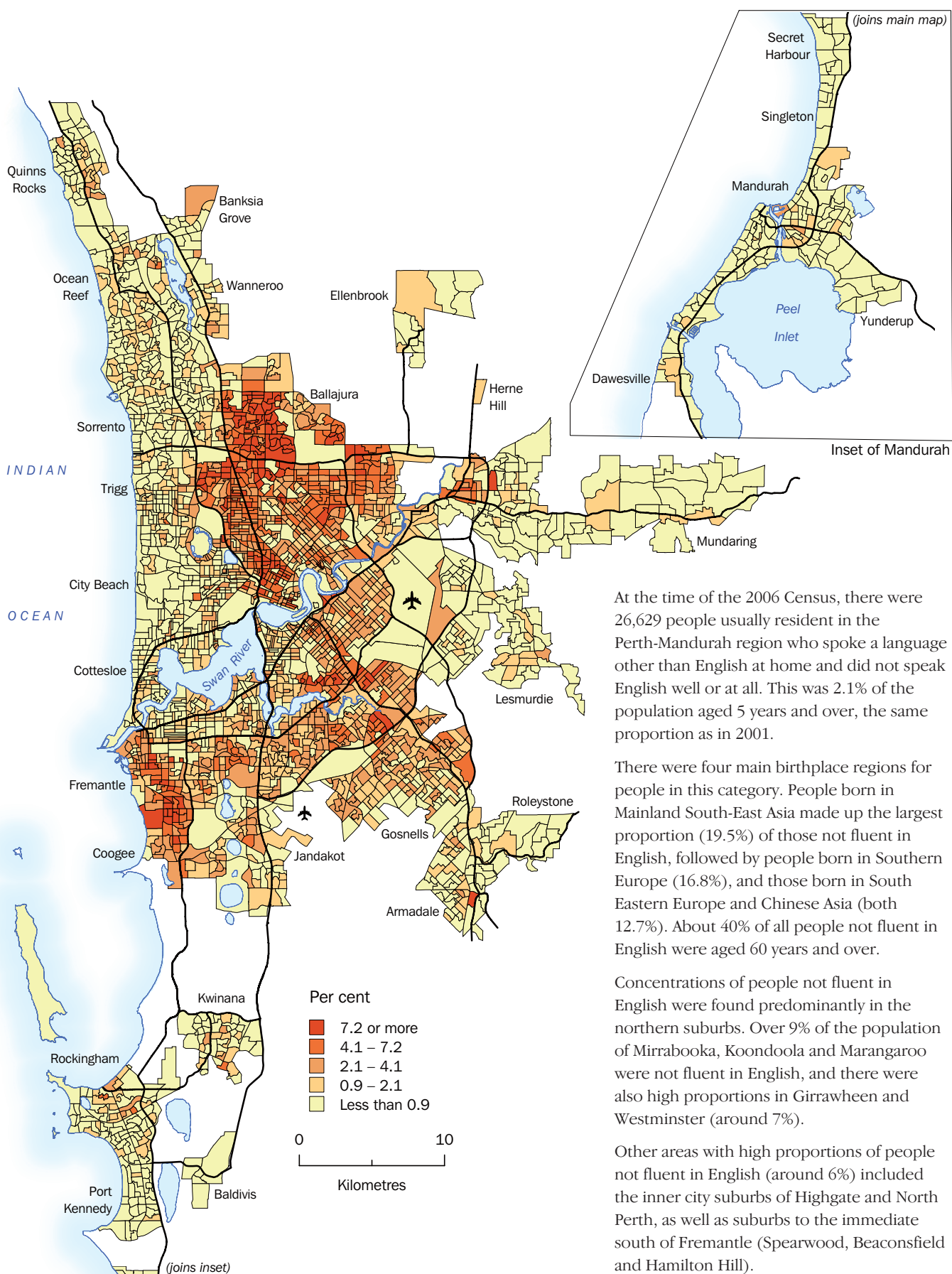
The most common birthplaces for recent arrivals were the United Kingdom (27.4% of all recent arrivals, mainly from England); Maritime South-East Asia (14.9%, mainly from Malaysia and Singapore); and Southern and East Africa (14.8%, mainly from South Africa). Recent arrivals were relatively young, with 65.7% being less than 35 years of age.

Suburbs with the highest proportions of recent arrivals were the inner suburbs of Crawley, Murdoch, Karawara, Bentley and East Perth (all over 20% of their total populations). More than 55% of recent arrivals in these suburbs, with the exception of East Perth (around 30%), were university students attending nearby tertiary institutions.

Other areas with high proportions (15% and over) of recent arrivals were the far northern suburbs of Butler, Mindarie, Tapping and Carramar, as well as West Perth and Perth in the inner city area.

PEOPLE NOT FLUENT IN ENGLISH

People aged 5 years and over who did not speak English well or at all
As a percentage of the total population aged 5 years and over



At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 26,629 people usually resident in the Perth-Mandurah region who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 2.1% of the population aged 5 years and over, the same proportion as in 2001.

There were four main birthplace regions for people in this category. People born in Mainland South-East Asia made up the largest proportion (19.5%) of those not fluent in English, followed by people born in Southern Europe (16.8%), and those born in South Eastern Europe and Chinese Asia (both 12.7%). About 40% of all people not fluent in English were aged 60 years and over.

Concentrations of people not fluent in English were found predominantly in the northern suburbs. Over 9% of the population of Mirrabooka, Koondoola and Marangaroo were not fluent in English, and there were also high proportions in Girrawheen and Westminster (around 7%).

Other areas with high proportions of people not fluent in English (around 6%) included the inner city suburbs of Highgate and North Perth, as well as suburbs to the immediate south of Fremantle (Spearwood, Beaconsfield and Hamilton Hill).

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Chapter Three

Education

People in the labour force with university qualifications

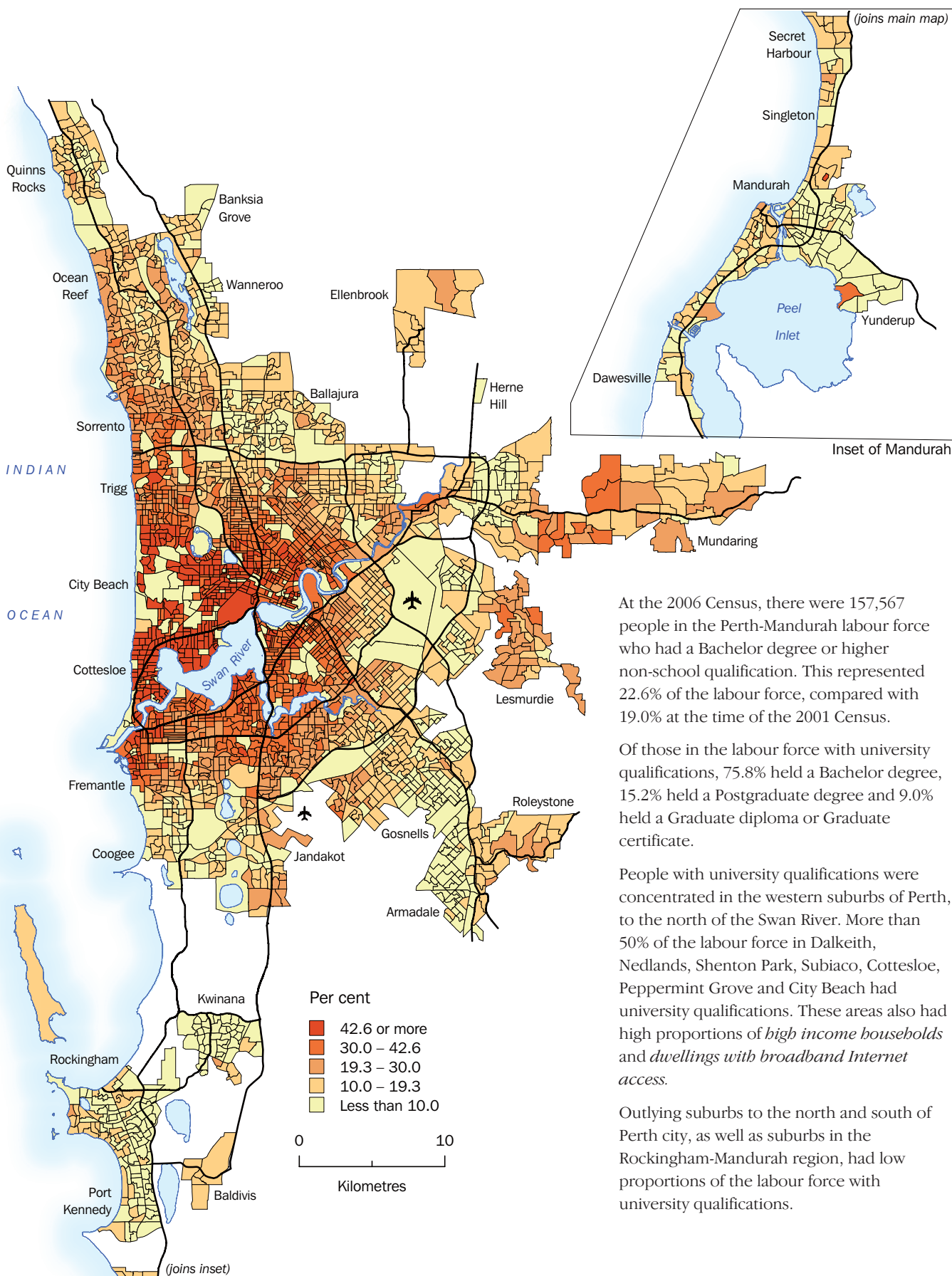
People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

Students who attended government schools



PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force



At the 2006 Census, there were 157,567 people in the Perth-Mandurah labour force who had a Bachelor degree or higher non-school qualification. This represented 22.6% of the labour force, compared with 19.0% at the time of the 2001 Census.

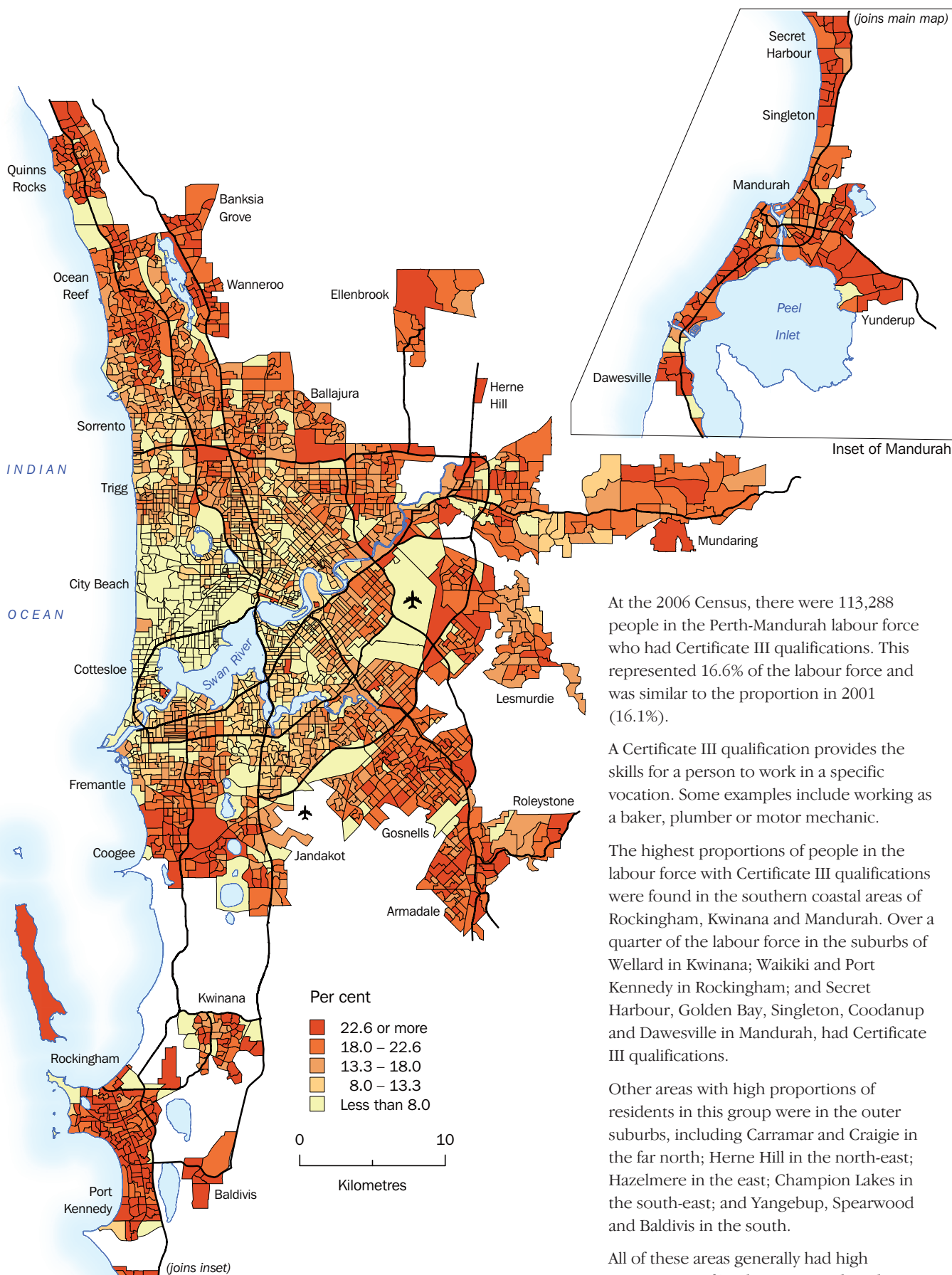
Of those in the labour force with university qualifications, 75.8% held a Bachelor degree, 15.2% held a Postgraduate degree and 9.0% held a Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate.

People with university qualifications were concentrated in the western suburbs of Perth, to the north of the Swan River. More than 50% of the labour force in Dalkeith, Nedlands, Shenton Park, Subiaco, Cottesloe, Peppermint Grove and City Beach had university qualifications. These areas also had high proportions of *high income households* and *dwelling with broadband Internet access*.

Outlying suburbs to the north and south of Perth city, as well as suburbs in the Rockingham-Mandurah region, had low proportions of the labour force with university qualifications.

PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH CERTIFICATE III QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force



At the 2006 Census, there were 113,288 people in the Perth-Mandurah labour force who had Certificate III qualifications. This represented 16.6% of the labour force and was similar to the proportion in 2001 (16.1%).

A Certificate III qualification provides the skills for a person to work in a specific vocation. Some examples include working as a baker, plumber or motor mechanic.

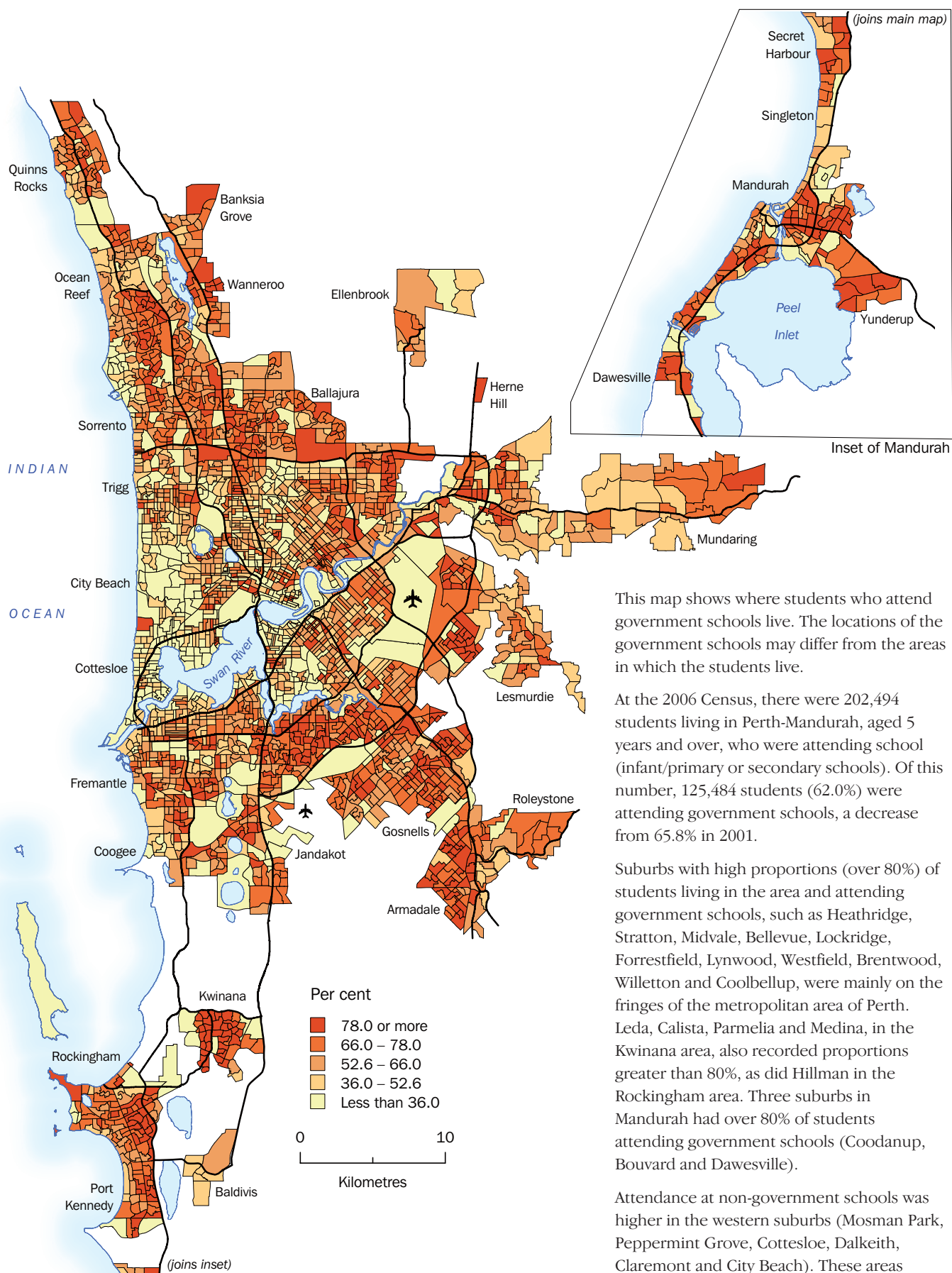
The highest proportions of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were found in the southern coastal areas of Rockingham, Kwinana and Mandurah. Over a quarter of the labour force in the suburbs of Wellard in Kwinana; Waikiki and Port Kennedy in Rockingham; and Secret Harbour, Golden Bay, Singleton, Coodanup and Dawesville in Mandurah, had Certificate III qualifications.

Other areas with high proportions of residents in this group were in the outer suburbs, including Carramar and Craigie in the far north; Herne Hill in the north-east; Hazelmere in the east; Champion Lakes in the south-east; and Yangebup, Spearwood and Baldvis in the south.

All of these areas generally had high percentages of *Technicians and trades workers* and *dwelling being purchased*.

STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

As a percentage of all school students aged 5 years and over



This map shows where students who attend government schools live. The locations of the government schools may differ from the areas in which the students live.

At the 2006 Census, there were 202,494 students living in Perth-Mandurah, aged 5 years and over, who were attending school (infant/primary or secondary schools). Of this number, 125,484 students (62.0%) were attending government schools, a decrease from 65.8% in 2001.

Suburbs with high proportions (over 80%) of students living in the area and attending government schools, such as Heathridge, Stratton, Midvale, Bellevue, Lockridge, Forrestfield, Lynwood, Westfield, Brentwood, Willetton and Coolbellup, were mainly on the fringes of the metropolitan area of Perth. Leda, Calista, Parmelia and Medina, in the Kwinana area, also recorded proportions greater than 80%, as did Hillman in the Rockingham area. Three suburbs in Mandurah had over 80% of students attending government schools (Coodanup, Bouvard and Dawesville).

Attendance at non-government schools was higher in the western suburbs (Mosman Park, Peppermint Grove, Cottesloe, Dalkeith, Claremont and City Beach). These areas typically had high proportions of *high income households*.

A Picture of the Nation



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Chapter Four

Labour Force

Unemployed people

People aged 15–64 years not in the labour force

Technicians and trades workers

People who travelled to work by public transport

People in the labour force with no non-school qualifications

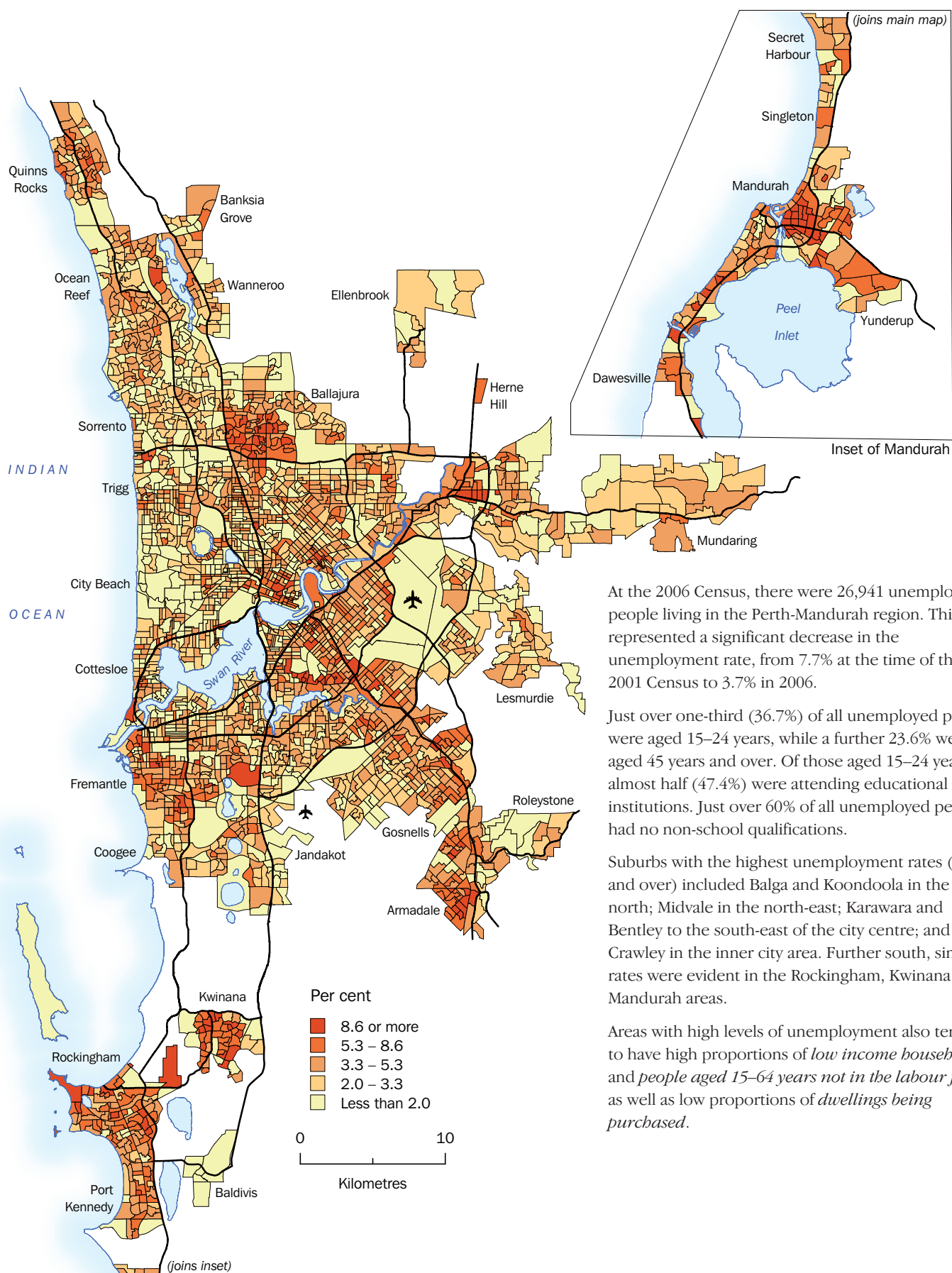
Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years

People who undertook unpaid voluntary work



UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

As a percentage of the labour force



At the 2006 Census, there were 26,941 unemployed people living in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented a significant decrease in the unemployment rate, from 7.7% at the time of the 2001 Census to 3.7% in 2006.

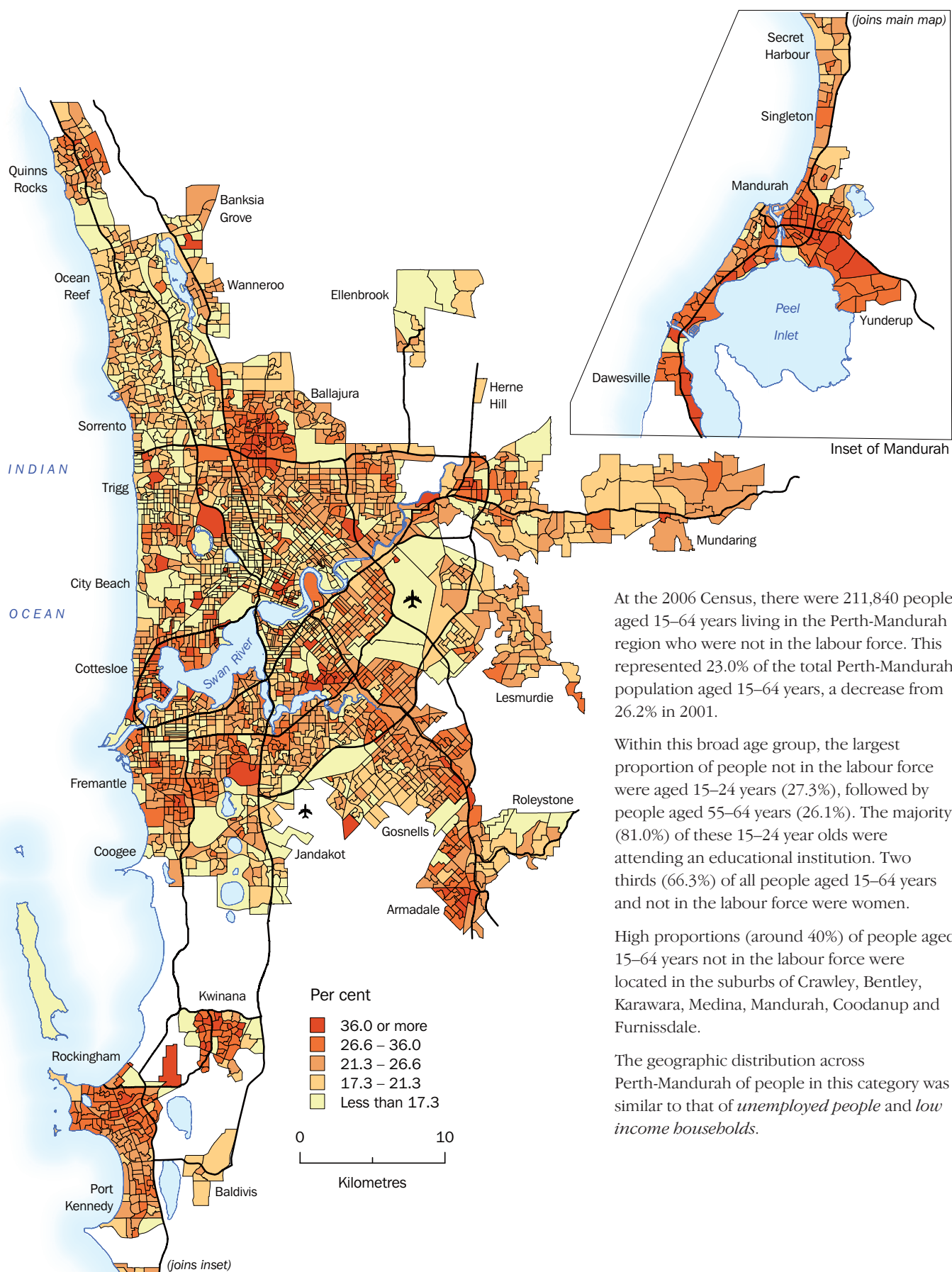
Just over one-third (36.7%) of all unemployed people were aged 15–24 years, while a further 23.6% were aged 45 years and over. Of those aged 15–24 years, almost half (47.4%) were attending educational institutions. Just over 60% of all unemployed people had no non-school qualifications.

Suburbs with the highest unemployment rates (8% and over) included Balga and Koondoola in the north; Midvale in the north-east; Karawara and Bentley to the south-east of the city centre; and Crawley in the inner city area. Further south, similar rates were evident in the Rockingham, Kwinana and Mandurah areas.

Areas with high levels of unemployment also tended to have high proportions of *low income households* and *people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force*, as well as low proportions of *dwellings being purchased*.

PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

As a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years



At the 2006 Census, there were 211,840 people aged 15–64 years living in the Perth-Mandurah region who were not in the labour force. This represented 23.0% of the total Perth-Mandurah population aged 15–64 years, a decrease from 26.2% in 2001.

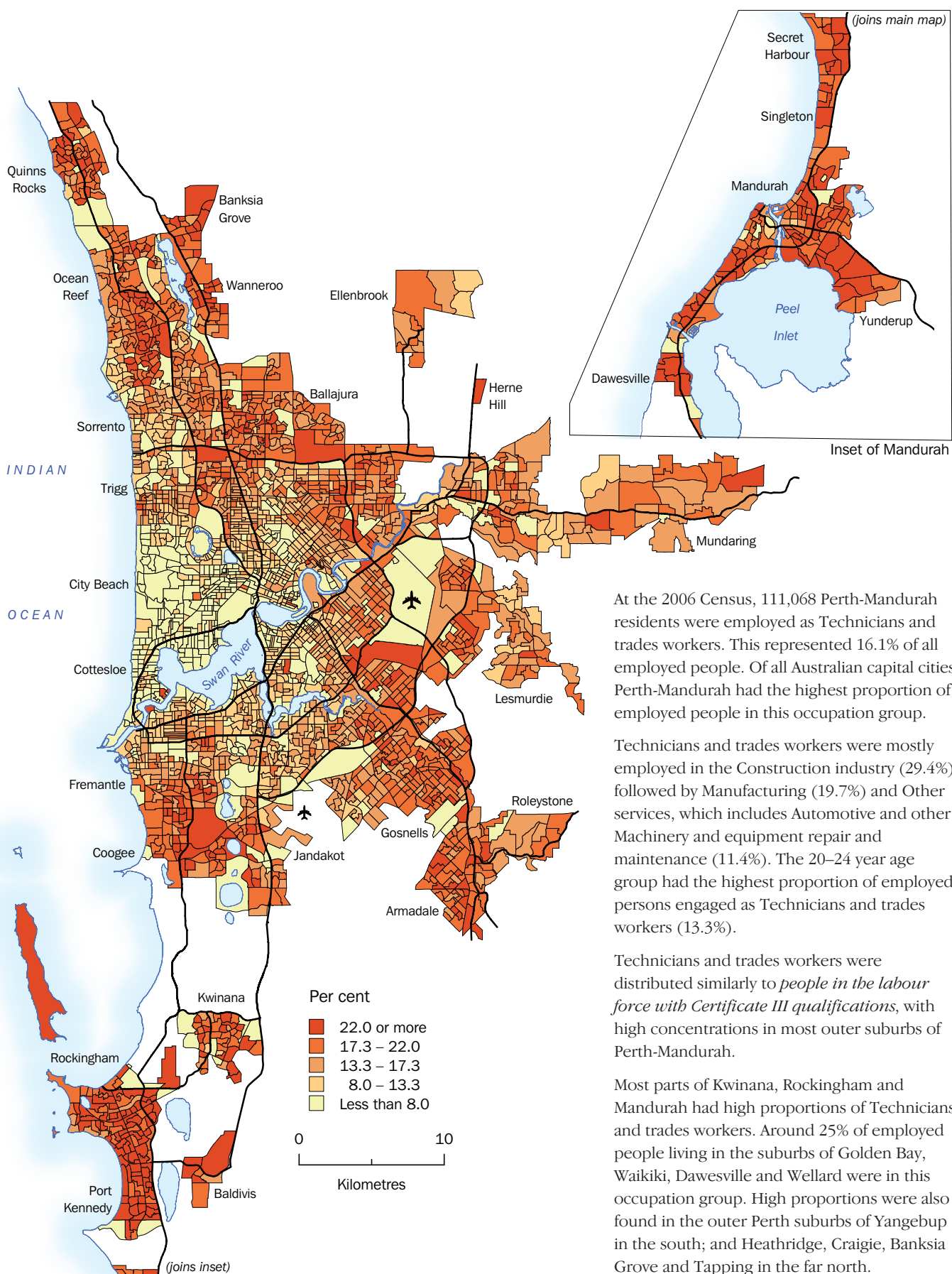
Within this broad age group, the largest proportion of people not in the labour force were aged 15–24 years (27.3%), followed by people aged 55–64 years (26.1%). The majority (81.0%) of these 15–24 year olds were attending an educational institution. Two thirds (66.3%) of all people aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force were women.

High proportions (around 40%) of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force were located in the suburbs of Crawley, Bentley, Karawara, Medina, Mandurah, Coodanup and Furnissdale.

The geographic distribution across Perth-Mandurah of people in this category was similar to that of *unemployed people* and *low income households*.

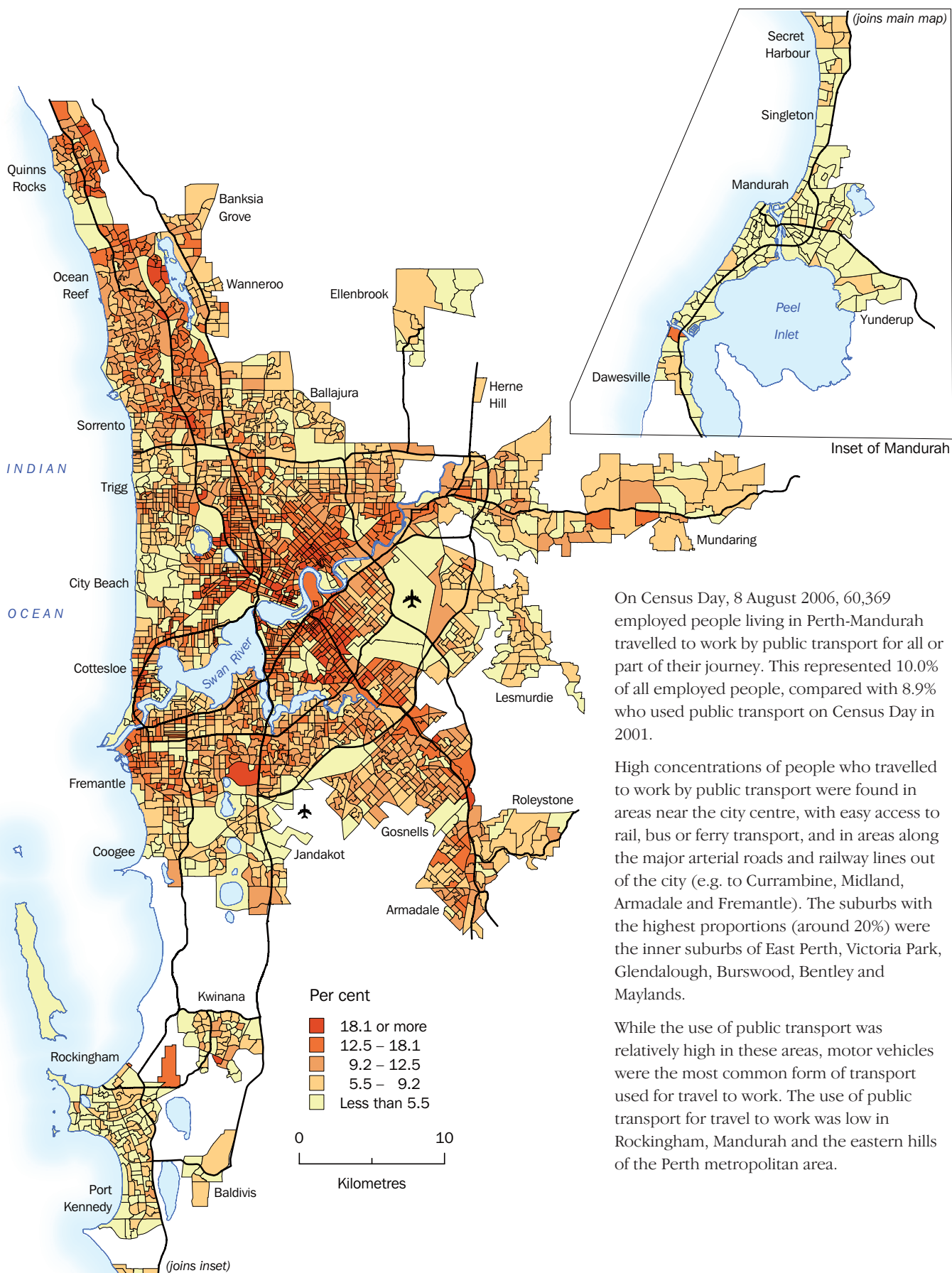
TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

As a percentage of the employed population



PEOPLE WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

As a percentage of the employed population



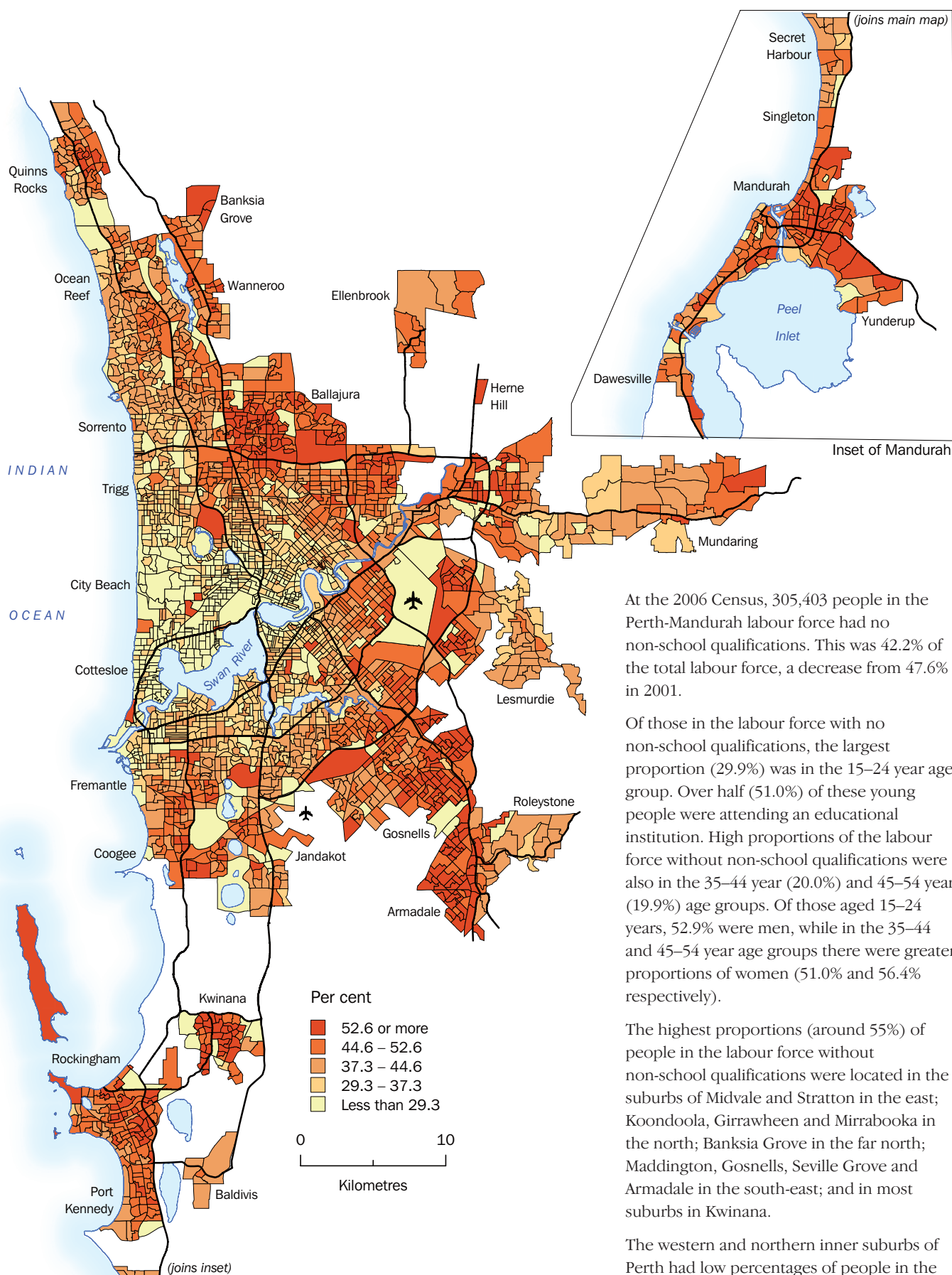
On Census Day, 8 August 2006, 60,369 employed people living in Perth-Mandurah travelled to work by public transport for all or part of their journey. This represented 10.0% of all employed people, compared with 8.9% who used public transport on Census Day in 2001.

High concentrations of people who travelled to work by public transport were found in areas near the city centre, with easy access to rail, bus or ferry transport, and in areas along the major arterial roads and railway lines out of the city (e.g. to Currambine, Midland, Armadale and Fremantle). The suburbs with the highest proportions (around 20%) were the inner suburbs of East Perth, Victoria Park, Glendalough, Burswood, Bentley and Maylands.

While the use of public transport was relatively high in these areas, motor vehicles were the most common form of transport used for travel to work. The use of public transport for travel to work was low in Rockingham, Mandurah and the eastern hills of the Perth metropolitan area.

PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH NO NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force



At the 2006 Census, 305,403 people in the Perth-Mandurah labour force had no non-school qualifications. This was 42.2% of the total labour force, a decrease from 47.6% in 2001.

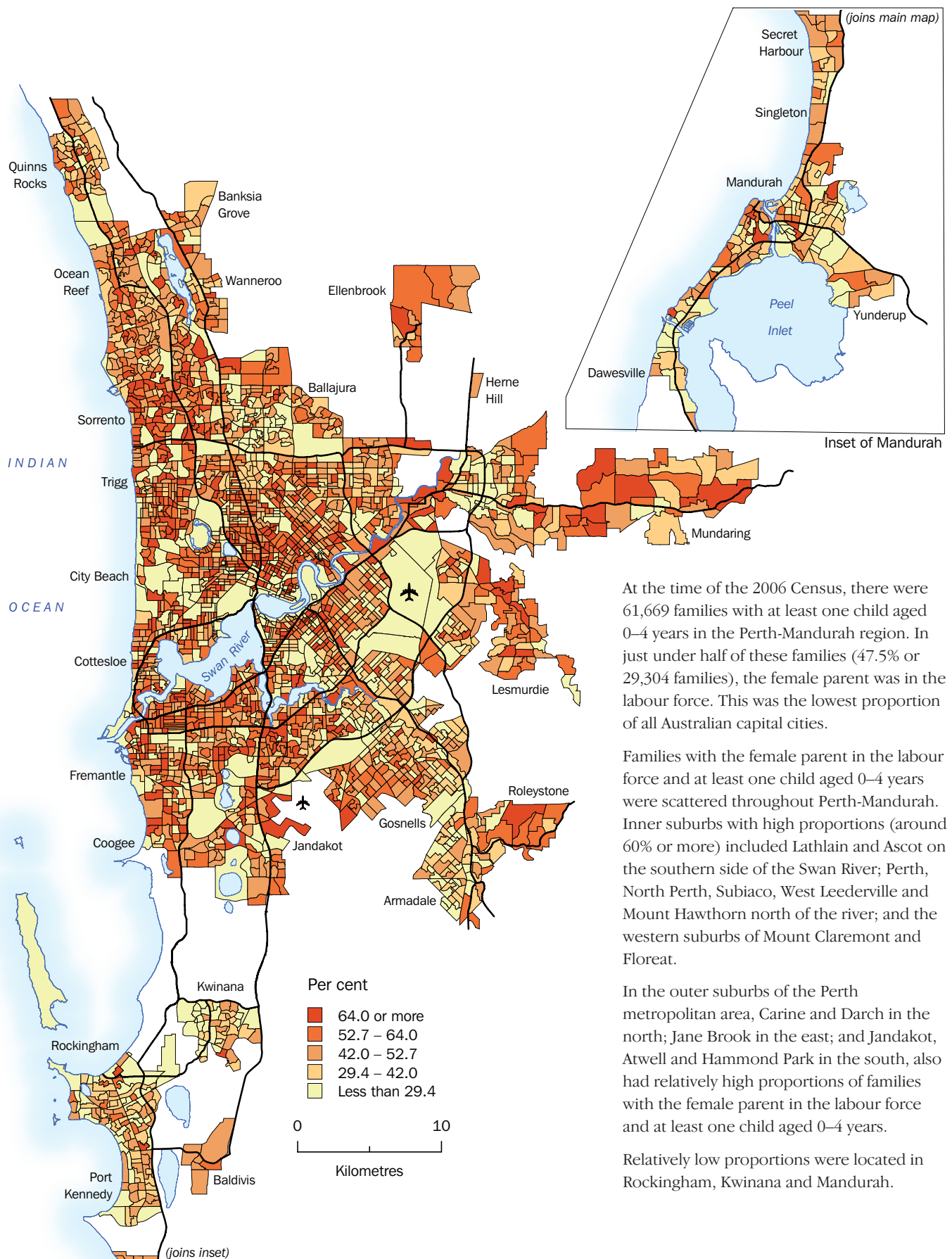
Of those in the labour force with no non-school qualifications, the largest proportion (29.9%) was in the 15–24 year age group. Over half (51.0%) of these young people were attending an educational institution. High proportions of the labour force without non-school qualifications were also in the 35–44 year (20.0%) and 45–54 year (19.9%) age groups. Of those aged 15–24 years, 52.9% were men, while in the 35–44 and 45–54 year age groups there were greater proportions of women (51.0% and 56.4% respectively).

The highest proportions (around 55%) of people in the labour force without non-school qualifications were located in the suburbs of Midvale and Stratton in the east; Koondoola, Girrawheen and Mirrabooka in the north; Banksia Grove in the far north; Maddington, Gosnells, Seville Grove and Armadale in the south-east; and in most suburbs in Kwinana.

The western and northern inner suburbs of Perth had low percentages of people in the labour force without non-school qualifications.

FAMILIES WITH THE FEMALE PARENT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years



At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 61,669 families with at least one child aged 0–4 years in the Perth-Mandurah region. In just under half of these families (47.5% or 29,304 families), the female parent was in the labour force. This was the lowest proportion of all Australian capital cities.

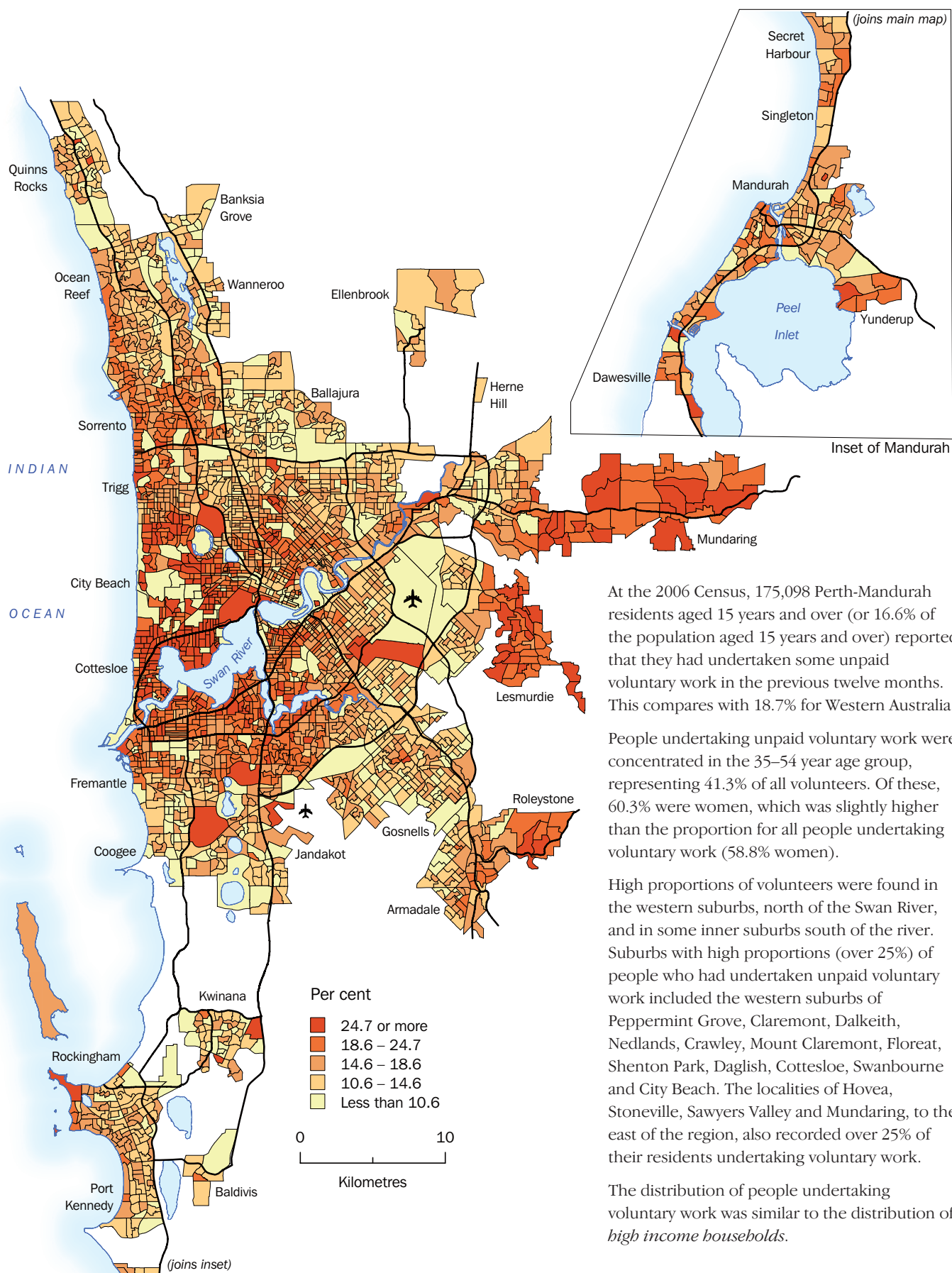
Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years were scattered throughout Perth-Mandurah. Inner suburbs with high proportions (around 60% or more) included Lathlain and Ascot on the southern side of the Swan River; Perth, North Perth, Subiaco, West Leederville and Mount Hawthorn north of the river; and the western suburbs of Mount Claremont and Floreat.

In the outer suburbs of the Perth metropolitan area, Carine and Darch in the north; Jane Brook in the east; and Jandakot, Atwell and Hammond Park in the south, also had relatively high proportions of families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years.

Relatively low proportions were located in Rockingham, Kwinana and Mandurah.

PEOPLE WHO UNDERTOOK UNPAID VOLUNTARY WORK

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over



At the 2006 Census, 175,098 Perth-Mandurah residents aged 15 years and over (or 16.6% of the population aged 15 years and over) reported that they had undertaken some unpaid voluntary work in the previous twelve months. This compares with 18.7% for Western Australia.

People undertaking unpaid voluntary work were concentrated in the 35–54 year age group, representing 41.3% of all volunteers. Of these, 60.3% were women, which was slightly higher than the proportion for all people undertaking voluntary work (58.8% women).

High proportions of volunteers were found in the western suburbs, north of the Swan River, and in some inner suburbs south of the river. Suburbs with high proportions (over 25%) of people who had undertaken unpaid voluntary work included the western suburbs of Peppermint Grove, Claremont, Dalkeith, Nedlands, Crawley, Mount Claremont, Floreat, Shenton Park, Daglish, Cottesloe, Swanbourne and City Beach. The localities of Hovea, Stoneville, Sawyers Valley and Mundaring, to the east of the region, also recorded over 25% of their residents undertaking voluntary work.

The distribution of people undertaking voluntary work was similar to the distribution of *high income households*.

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Chapter Five

Income

Low income households

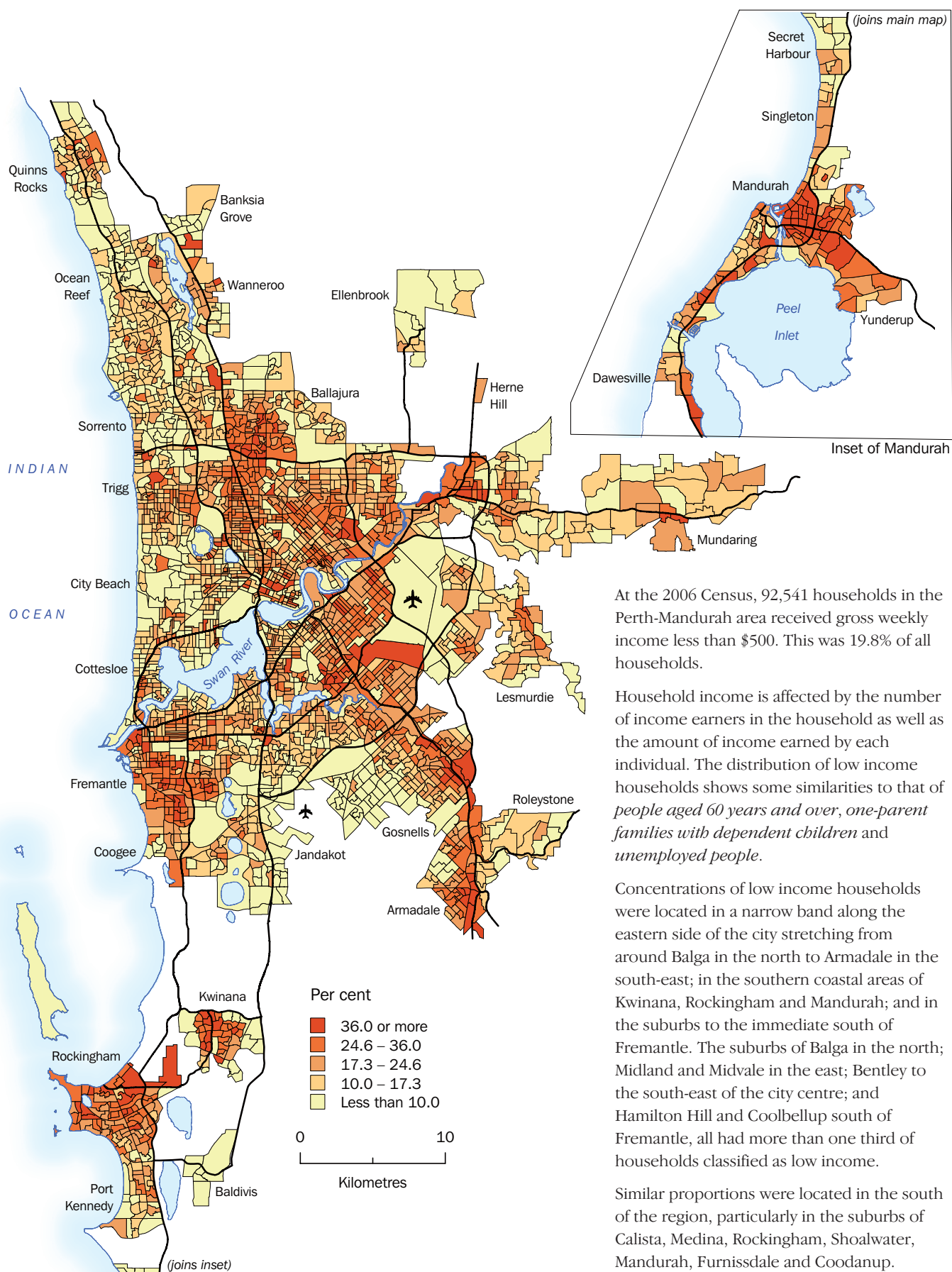
High income households



LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

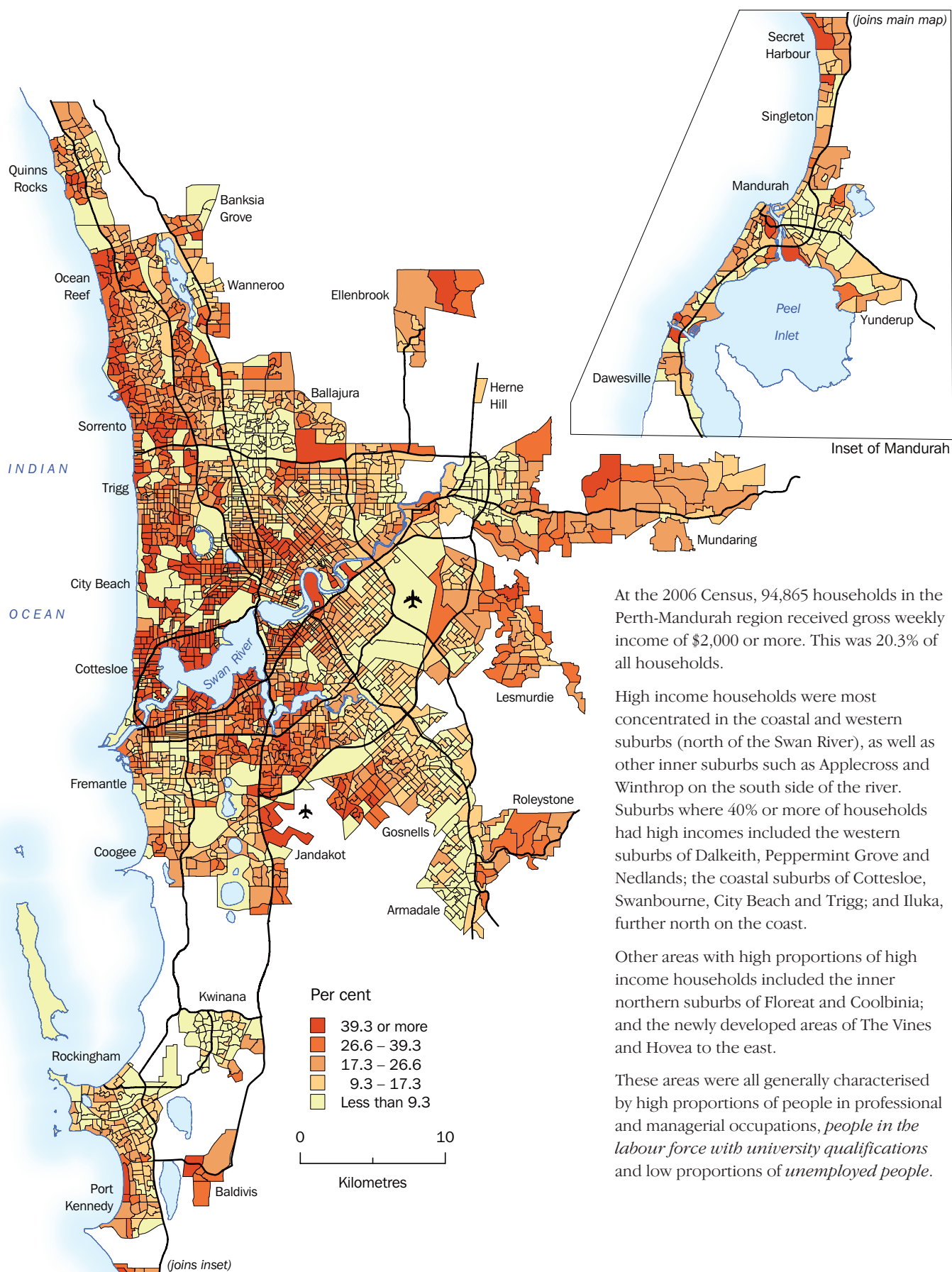
Households with gross weekly income less than \$500

As a percentage of all households



HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 94,865 households in the Perth-Mandurah region received gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more. This was 20.3% of all households.

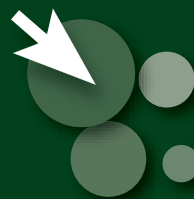
High income households were most concentrated in the coastal and western suburbs (north of the Swan River), as well as other inner suburbs such as Applecross and Winthrop on the south side of the river. Suburbs where 40% or more of households had high incomes included the western suburbs of Dalkeith, Peppermint Grove and Nedlands; the coastal suburbs of Cottesloe, Swanbourne, City Beach and Trigg; and Iluka, further north on the coast.

Other areas with high proportions of high income households included the inner northern suburbs of Floreat and Coolbinia; and the newly developed areas of The Vines and Hovea to the east.

These areas were all generally characterised by high proportions of people in professional and managerial occupations, *people in the labour force with university qualifications* and low proportions of *unemployed people*.

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Chapter Six

Families and Households

People living alone

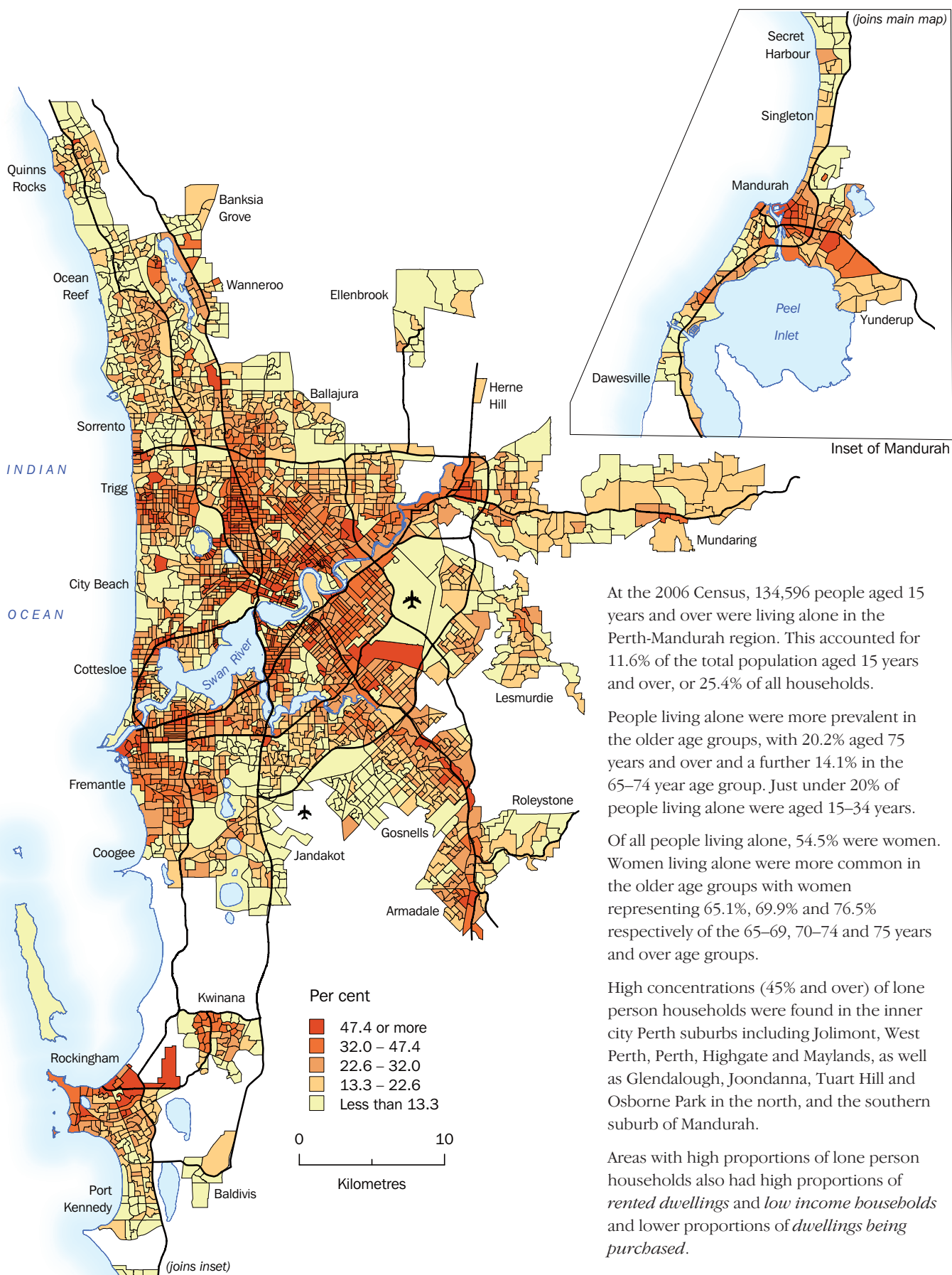
One-parent families with dependent children

Couples with no dependent children



PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 134,596 people aged 15 years and over were living alone in the Perth-Mandurah region. This accounted for 11.6% of the total population aged 15 years and over, or 25.4% of all households.

People living alone were more prevalent in the older age groups, with 20.2% aged 75 years and over and a further 14.1% in the 65–74 year age group. Just under 20% of people living alone were aged 15–34 years.

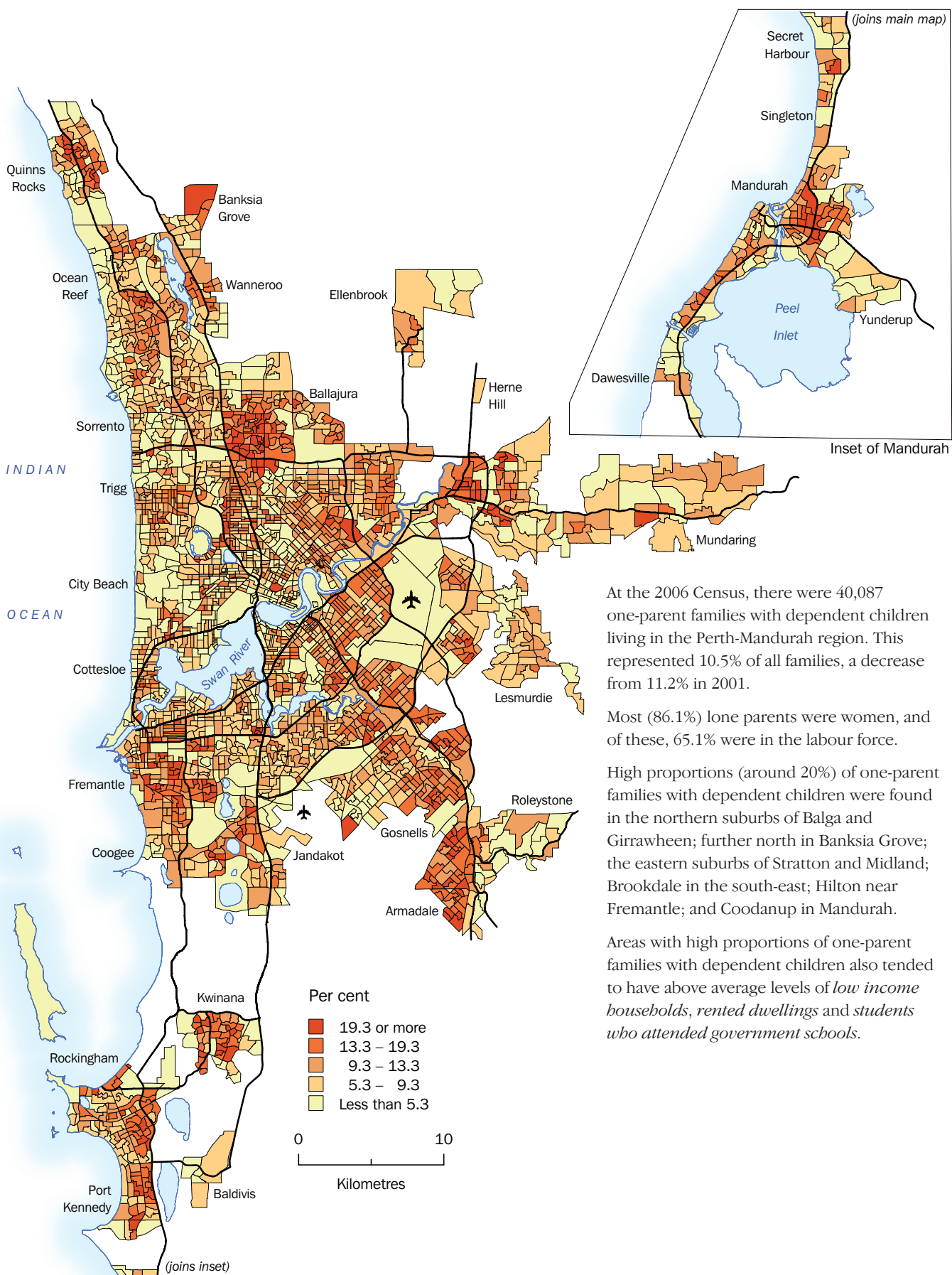
Of all people living alone, 54.5% were women. Women living alone were more common in the older age groups with women representing 65.1%, 69.9% and 76.5% respectively of the 65–69, 70–74 and 75 years and over age groups.

High concentrations (45% and over) of lone person households were found in the inner city Perth suburbs including Jolimont, West Perth, Perth, Highgate and Maylands, as well as Glendalough, Joondanna, Tuart Hill and Osborne Park in the north, and the southern suburb of Mandurah.

Areas with high proportions of lone person households also had high proportions of *rented dwellings* and *low income households* and lower proportions of *dwellings being purchased*.

ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families



At the 2006 Census, there were 40,087 one-parent families with dependent children living in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented 10.5% of all families, a decrease from 11.2% in 2001.

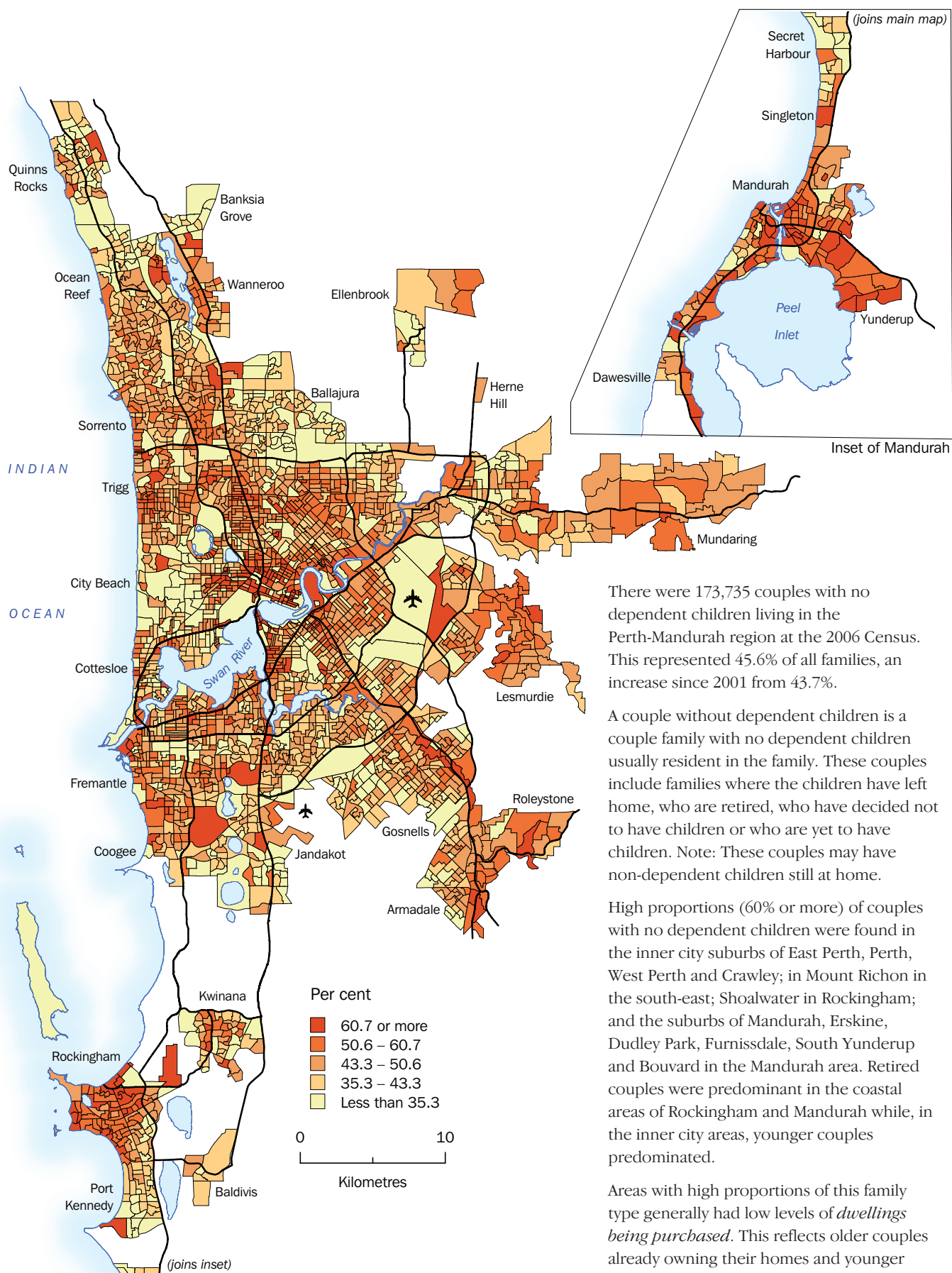
Most (86.1%) lone parents were women, and of these, 65.1% were in the labour force.

High proportions (around 20%) of one-parent families with dependent children were found in the northern suburbs of Balga and Girrawheen; further north in Banksia Grove; the eastern suburbs of Stratton and Midland; Brookdale in the south-east; Hilton near Fremantle; and Coodanup in Mandurah.

Areas with high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children also tended to have above average levels of *low income households, rented dwellings and students who attended government schools.*

COUPLES WITH NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families



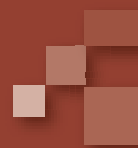
There were 173,735 couples with no dependent children living in the Perth-Mandurah region at the 2006 Census. This represented 45.6% of all families, an increase since 2001 from 43.7%.

A couple without dependent children is a couple family with no dependent children usually resident in the family. These couples include families where the children have left home, who are retired, who have decided not to have children or who are yet to have children. Note: These couples may have non-dependent children still at home.

High proportions (60% or more) of couples with no dependent children were found in the inner city suburbs of East Perth, Perth, West Perth and Crawley; in Mount Richon in the south-east; Shoalwater in Rockingham; and the suburbs of Mandurah, Erskine, Dudley Park, Furnissdale, South Yunderup and Bouvard in the Mandurah area. Retired couples were predominant in the coastal areas of Rockingham and Mandurah while, in the inner city areas, younger couples predominated.

Areas with high proportions of this family type generally had low levels of *dwelling being purchased*. This reflects older couples already owning their homes and younger couples renting their homes.

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Chapter Seven

Dwellings

Housing occupancy standard

Rented dwellings

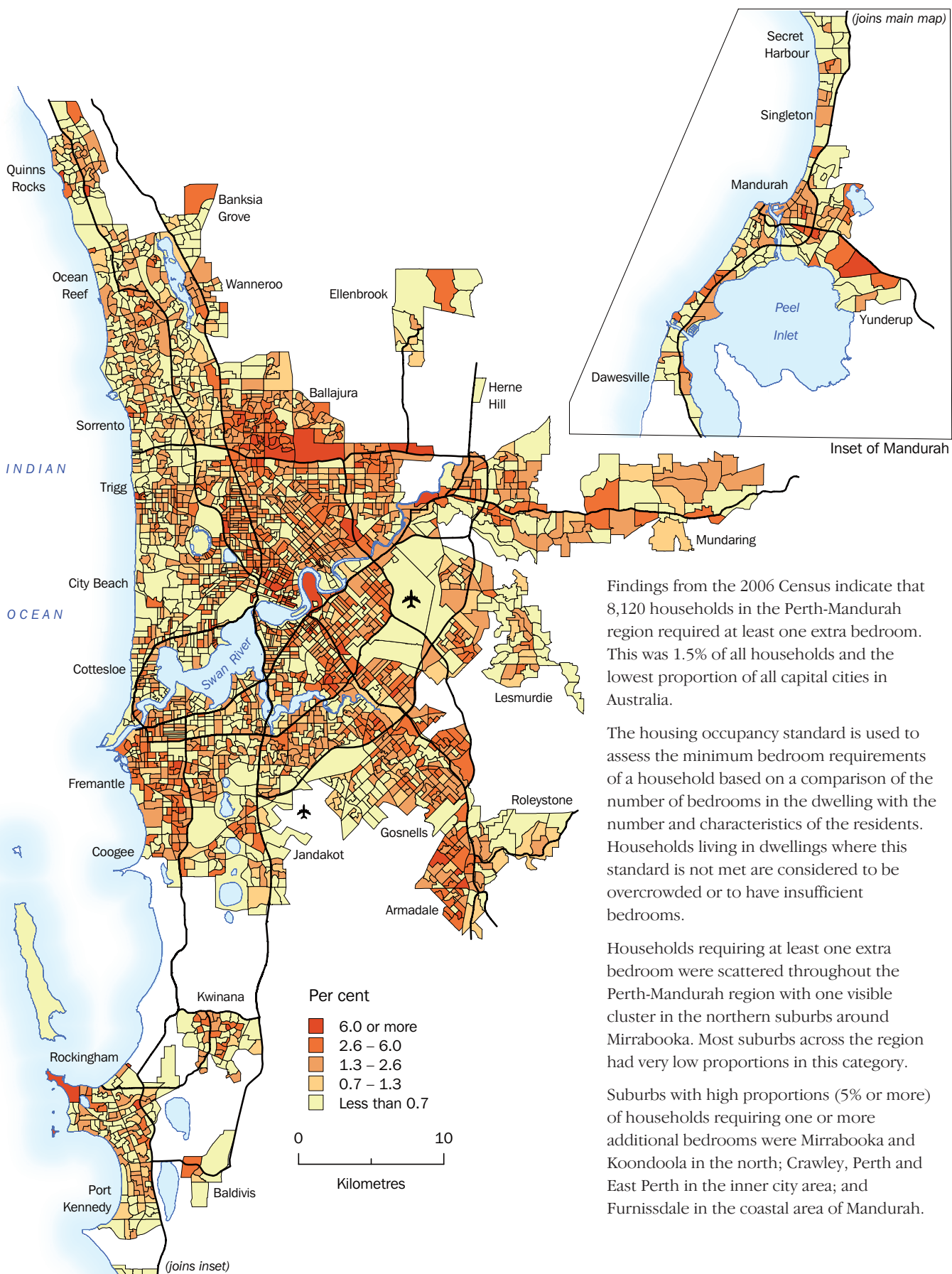
Dwellings being purchased

Dwellings with broadband Internet access



HOUSING OCCUPANCY STANDARD

Households that require additional bedrooms
As a percentage of all households



Findings from the 2006 Census indicate that 8,120 households in the Perth-Mandurah region required at least one extra bedroom. This was 1.5% of all households and the lowest proportion of all capital cities in Australia.

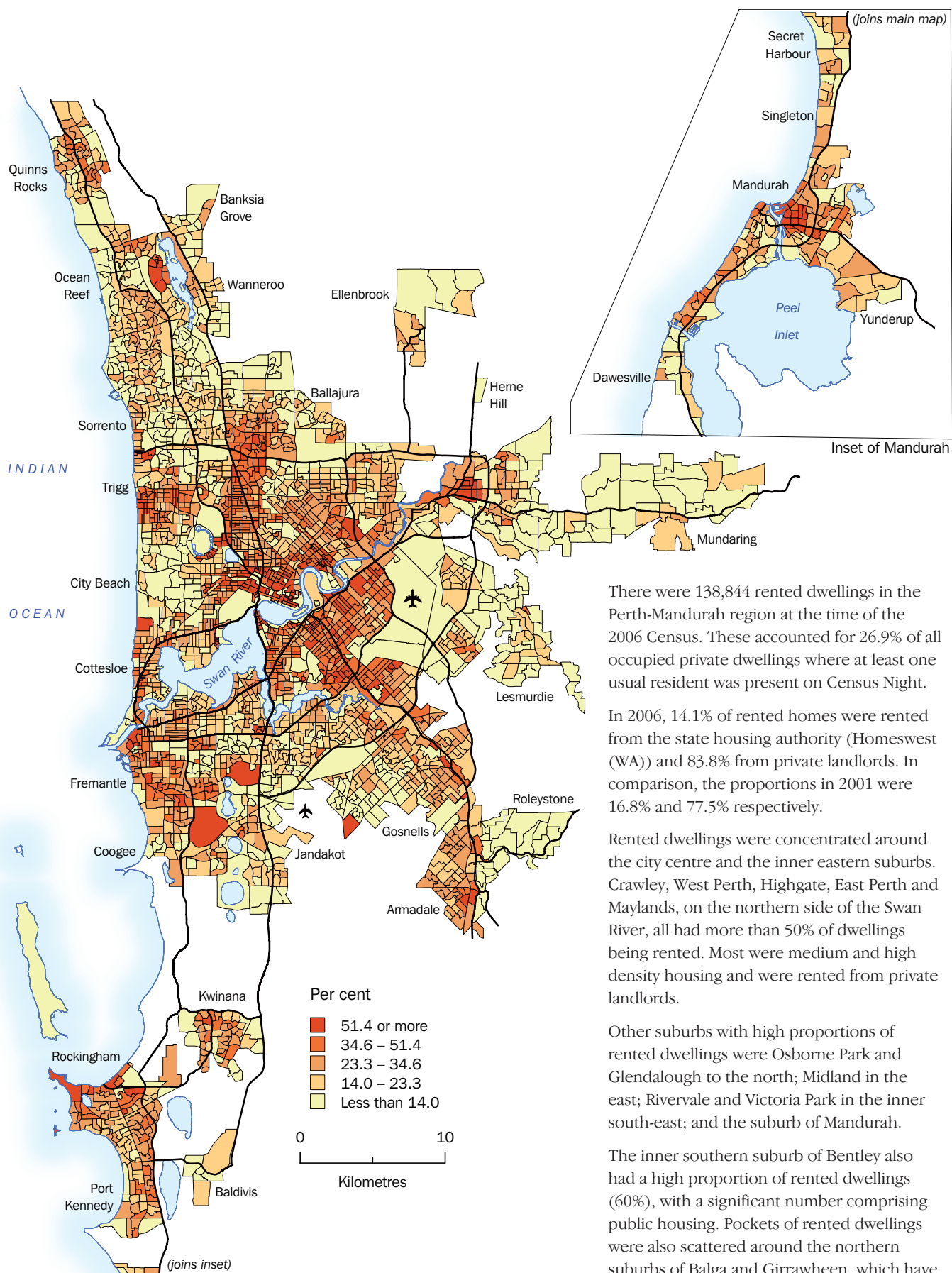
The housing occupancy standard is used to assess the minimum bedroom requirements of a household based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in the dwelling with the number and characteristics of the residents. Households living in dwellings where this standard is not met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.

Households requiring at least one extra bedroom were scattered throughout the Perth-Mandurah region with one visible cluster in the northern suburbs around Mirrabooka. Most suburbs across the region had very low proportions in this category.

Suburbs with high proportions (5% or more) of households requiring one or more additional bedrooms were Mirrabooka and Koondoola in the north; Crawley, Perth and East Perth in the inner city area; and Furnissdale in the coastal area of Mandurah.

RENTED DWELLINGS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



There were 138,844 rented dwellings in the Perth-Mandurah region at the time of the 2006 Census. These accounted for 26.9% of all occupied private dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night.

In 2006, 14.1% of rented homes were rented from the state housing authority (Homeswest (WA)) and 83.8% from private landlords. In comparison, the proportions in 2001 were 16.8% and 77.5% respectively.

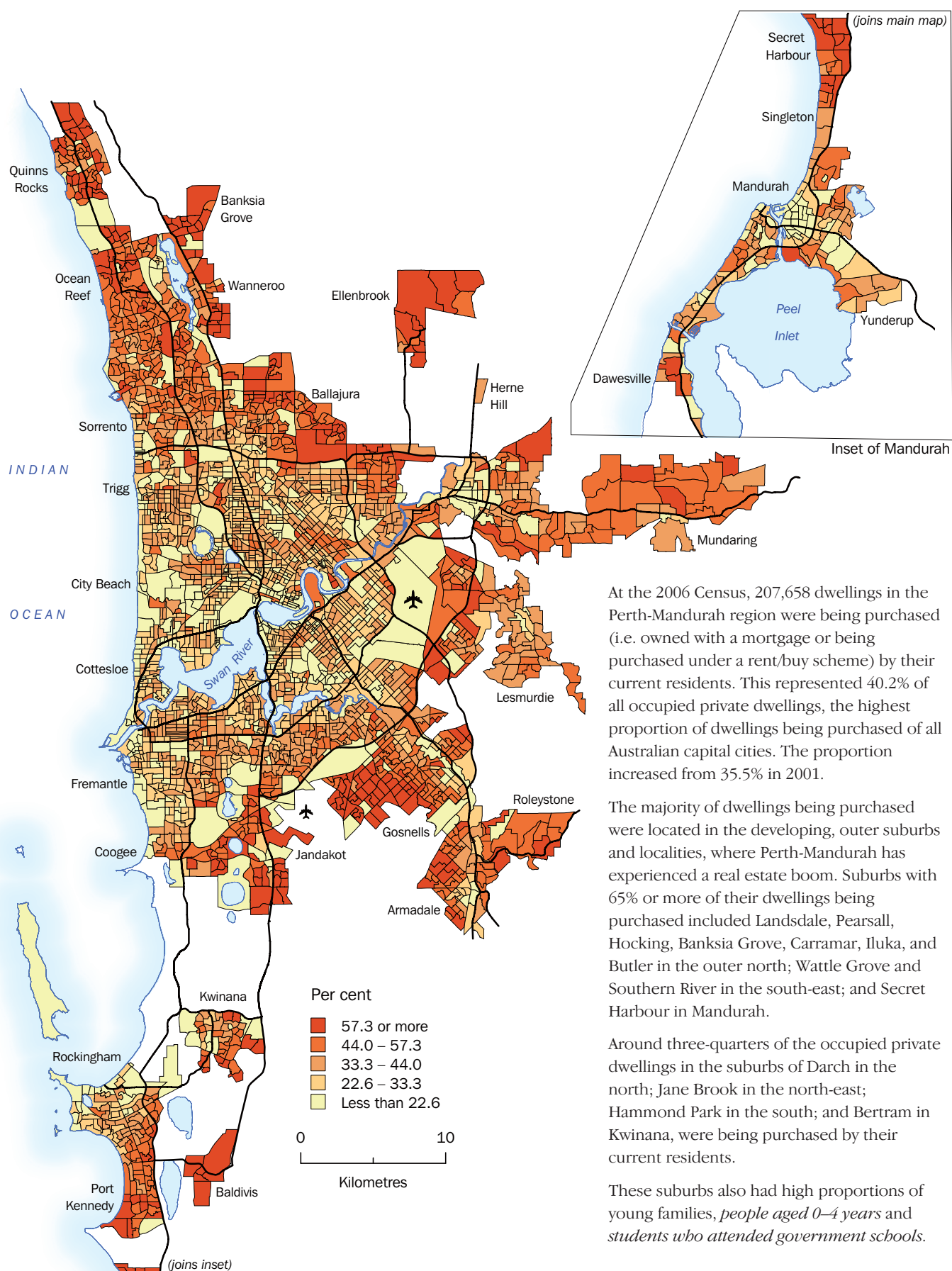
Rented dwellings were concentrated around the city centre and the inner eastern suburbs. Crawley, West Perth, Highgate, East Perth and Maylands, on the northern side of the Swan River, all had more than 50% of dwellings being rented. Most were medium and high density housing and were rented from private landlords.

Other suburbs with high proportions of rented dwellings were Osborne Park and Glendalough to the north; Midland in the east; Rivervale and Victoria Park in the inner south-east; and the suburb of Mandurah.

The inner southern suburb of Bentley also had a high proportion of rented dwellings (60%), with a significant number comprising public housing. Pockets of rented dwellings were also scattered around the northern suburbs of Balga and Girrawheen, which have high levels of public housing.

DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



At the 2006 Census, 207,658 dwellings in the Perth-Mandurah region were being purchased (i.e. owned with a mortgage or being purchased under a rent/buy scheme) by their current residents. This represented 40.2% of all occupied private dwellings, the highest proportion of dwellings being purchased of all Australian capital cities. The proportion increased from 35.5% in 2001.

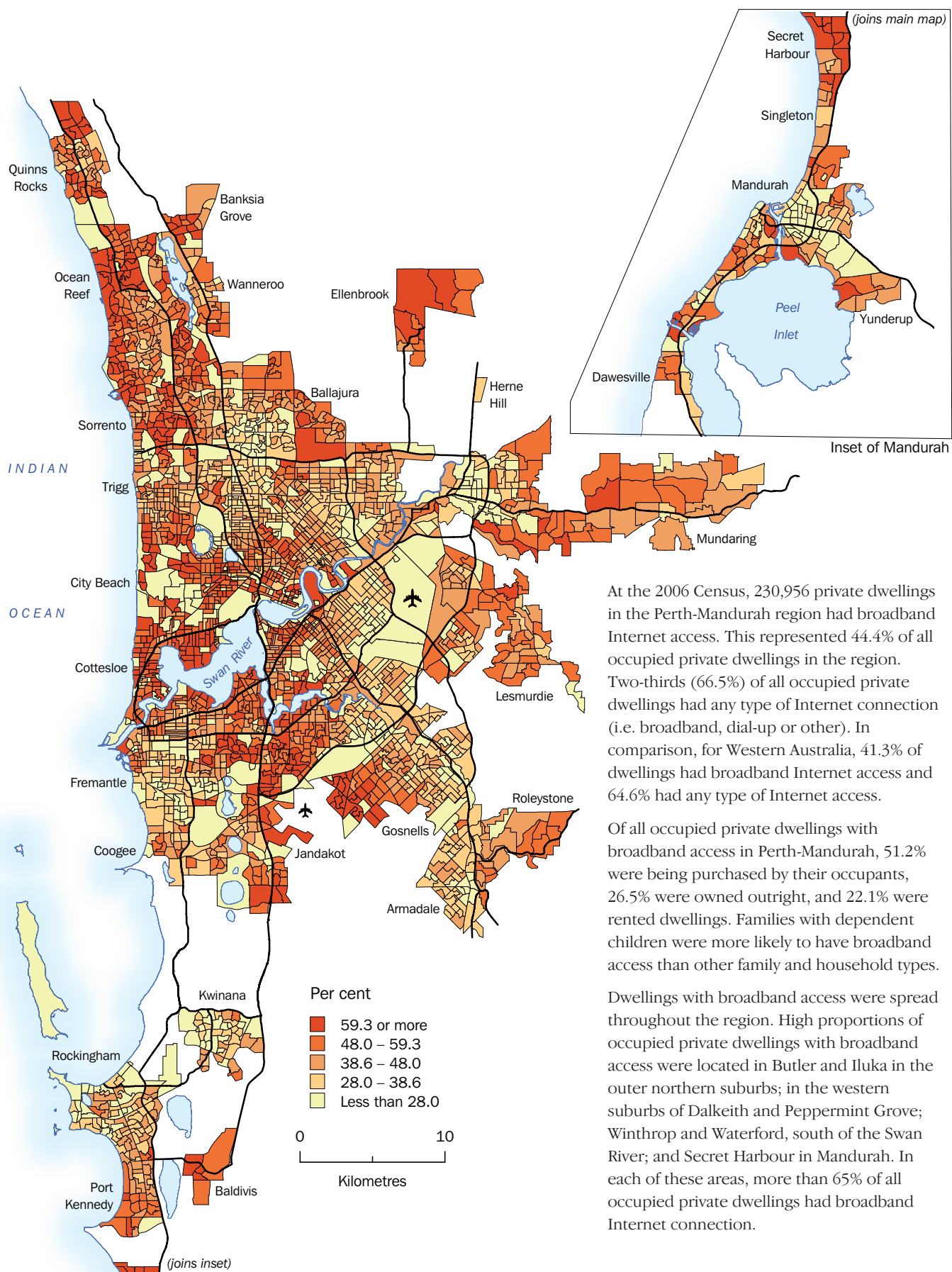
The majority of dwellings being purchased were located in the developing, outer suburbs and localities, where Perth-Mandurah has experienced a real estate boom. Suburbs with 65% or more of their dwellings being purchased included Landsdale, Pearsall, Hocking, Banksia Grove, Carramar, Iluka, and Butler in the outer north; Wattle Grove and Southern River in the south-east; and Secret Harbour in Mandurah.

Around three-quarters of the occupied private dwellings in the suburbs of Darch in the north; Jane Brook in the north-east; Hammond Park in the south; and Bertram in Kwinana, were being purchased by their current residents.

These suburbs also had high proportions of young families, *people aged 0–4 years* and *students who attended government schools*.

DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



At the 2006 Census, 230,956 private dwellings in the Perth-Mandurah region had broadband Internet access. This represented 44.4% of all occupied private dwellings in the region. Two-thirds (66.5%) of all occupied private dwellings had any type of Internet connection (i.e. broadband, dial-up or other). In comparison, for Western Australia, 41.3% of dwellings had broadband Internet access and 64.6% had any type of Internet access.

Of all occupied private dwellings with broadband access in Perth-Mandurah, 51.2% were being purchased by their occupants, 26.5% were owned outright, and 22.1% were rented dwellings. Families with dependent children were more likely to have broadband access than other family and household types.

Dwellings with broadband access were spread throughout the region. High proportions of occupied private dwellings with broadband access were located in Butler and Iluka in the outer northern suburbs; in the western suburbs of Dalkeith and Peppermint Grove; Winthrop and Waterford, south of the Swan River; and Secret Harbour in Mandurah. In each of these areas, more than 65% of all occupied private dwellings had broadband Internet connection.

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Chapter Eight

Regional Centres

Greater Bunbury
Kalgoorlie/Boulder



GREATER BUNBURY

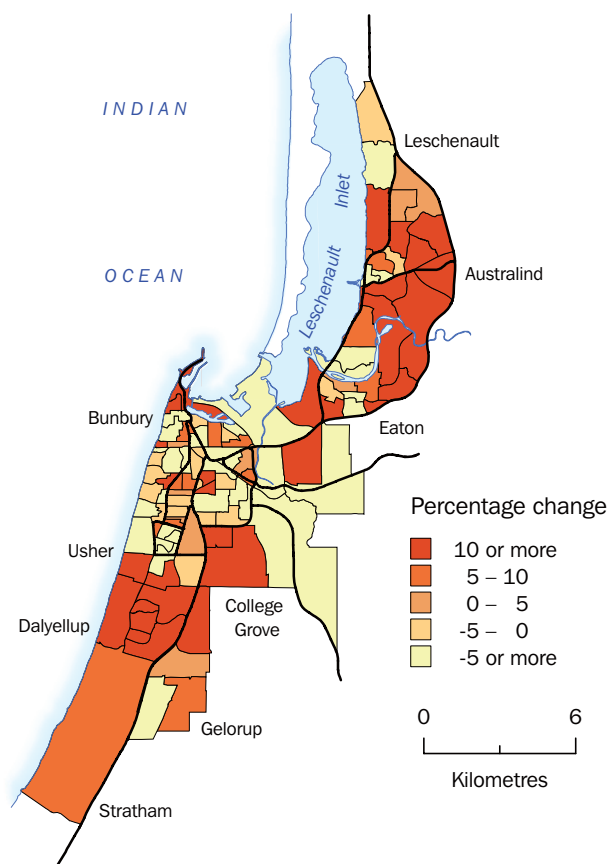
Population change

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

At the 2006 Census, there were 54,965 people usually resident in Greater Bunbury, representing an increase of over 7,000 people (or around 15%) since 2001. In comparison, the usual resident population of Perth-Mandurah increased by 8.4% over the same period.

Of the total population in Greater Bunbury in 2006, 49.8% were men and 50.2% were women. Indigenous people accounted for 2.4% of the population, compared with 1.5% for Perth-Mandurah and 3.2% for Western Australia. Greater Bunbury had a relatively small proportion of people born overseas (17.5%), compared with Perth-Mandurah (33.7%) and Western Australia (29.4%). The age profile for Greater Bunbury was similar to that of Perth-Mandurah and Western Australia, with all having a median age of 36 years in 2006.

The greatest population increases occurred in the north and south of Greater Bunbury, with some small pockets of growth in the older, established, inner city area. Suburbs with the largest increases in population were Dalyellup and College Grove in the south; and Pelican Point, Eaton, Millbridge and Australind in the north. Glen Iris, to the east of the city centre, also experienced high population growth. All of these suburbs recorded population increases in excess of 20%, with the population in Dalyellup growing almost tenfold.



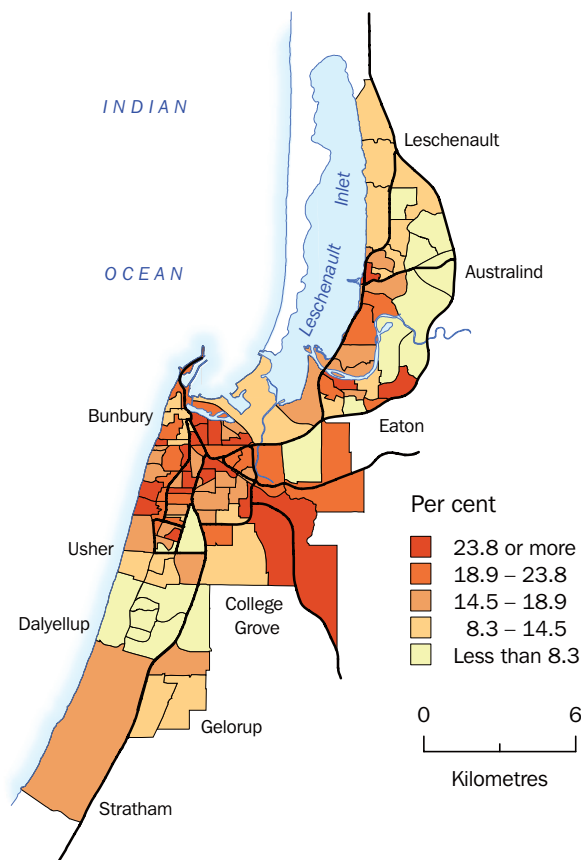
People aged 60 years and over

As a percentage of the total population

Of the 54,965 people living in Greater Bunbury at the 2006 Census, 8,771 (16.0%) were aged 60 years and over. In comparison, people aged 60 years and over represented 17.0% of the population of Perth-Mandurah and 16.6% of the population of Western Australia. Between 2001 and 2006, the proportion of people aged 60 years and over in Greater Bunbury rose from 14.1% to 16.0%.

People aged 60 years and over were most likely to live in the inner suburbs, including Bunbury, East Bunbury, South Bunbury and Carey Park. These suburbs contained some of the larger nursing homes and retirement villages in the area. Relatively high proportions of people in this age group were also clustered in some other more densely populated areas, such as around Pelican Point and Eaton to the north. The proportion of people aged 60 years and over decreased with distance from the centre of Bunbury, both north along the Leschenault Inlet, and south towards Stratham.

As may be expected, areas with high proportions of people aged 60 years and over also tended to have high proportions of people living alone. Around one-quarter of Greater Bunbury residents aged 60 years and over lived alone, while three-quarters owned their own home without a mortgage.



GREATER BUNBURY

People in the labour force

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over

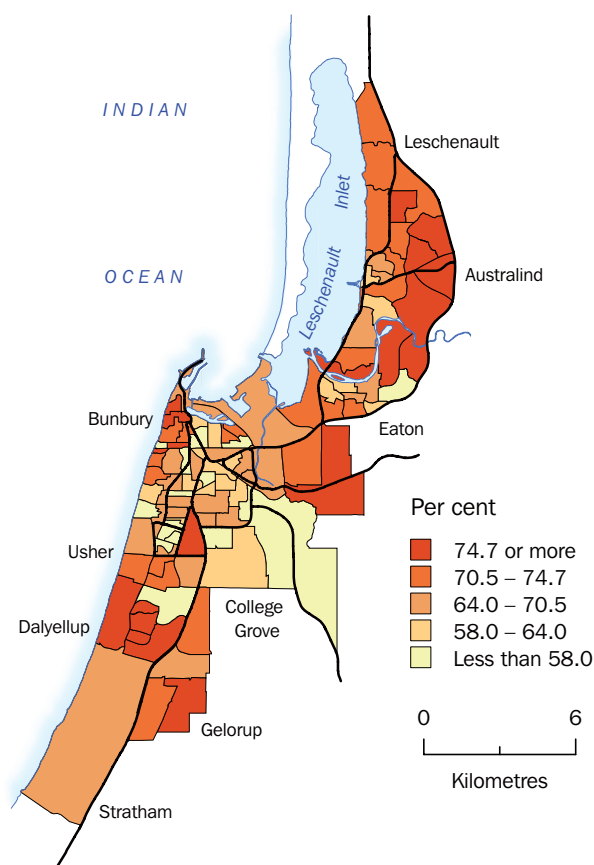
The labour force is defined as all people in the civilian population aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed (i.e. actively looking for work).

At the 2006 Census, there were 27,228 people living in Greater Bunbury who were in the labour force. The labour force participation rate (i.e. the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over) was 67.3%.

In 2006, 1,038 people in the labour force were unemployed, representing an unemployment rate of 3.8%. At the time of the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate in Greater Bunbury was considerably higher at 8.1%, while the labour force participation rate was 66.0%.

Almost half (48%) of the labour force in 2006 was aged 35–44 years, with those aged 15–34 comprising 39.2% and those aged 55 years and over, 12.8%. Males made up 55.2% of the total Greater Bunbury labour force. Of the employed population in Greater Bunbury, 20.6% were Technicians and trades workers, followed by Professionals (14.4%), Clerical and administrative workers (13.2%) and Labourers (13.2%).

The suburbs with the highest proportions (around 75%) of people aged 15 years and over in the labour force were Millbridge and Leschenault in the north; Glen Iris to the east of the city; and Dalyellup in the south. Dalyellup had the highest labour force participation rate at 77.9%.



People in the labour force with no non-school qualifications

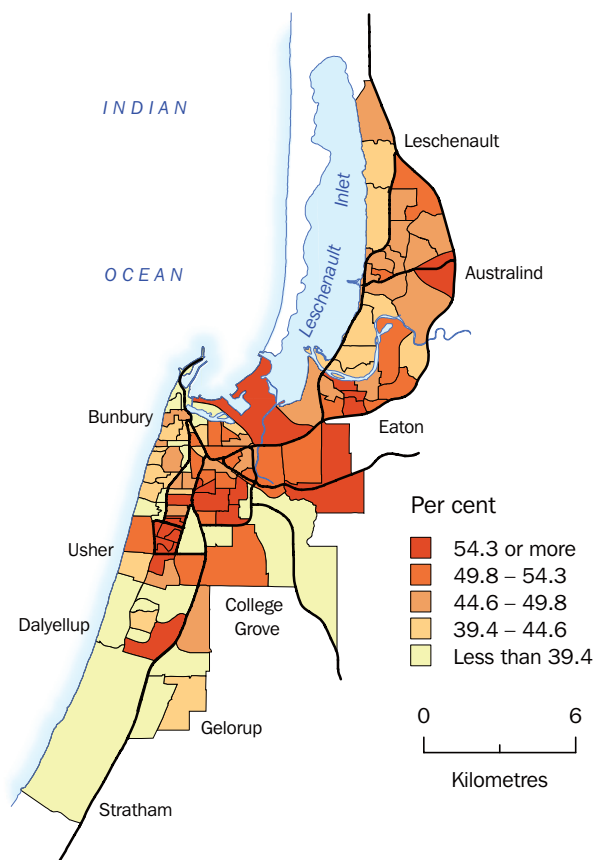
As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 12,823 people in the Greater Bunbury labour force who had no non-school qualifications, representing 47.1% of the total labour force. This was higher than for Perth-Mandurah (42.2%).

The largest group in the Greater Bunbury labour force with no non-school qualifications was aged 15–24 years (28.0%), followed by those aged 35–44 years (21.8%) and 45–54 years (21.4%). Of those aged 15–24 years, 53.8% were men, while in the 35–44 and 45–54 year age groups there were greater proportions of women (52.1% and 54.6% respectively).

Of the employed population in Greater Bunbury with no non-school qualifications, the largest proportion worked as Labourers (20.3%), followed by Sales workers (16.0%) and Clerical and administrative workers (15.8%).

People in the labour force with no non-school qualifications were more likely to be living in the inner eastern and northern suburbs of Greater Bunbury rather than the southern suburbs. The highest proportions (around 55%) were in the inner city suburbs of Withers and Carey Park. These suburbs also had lower median household incomes and high proportions of unemployed people.



GREATER BUNBURY

Median household income

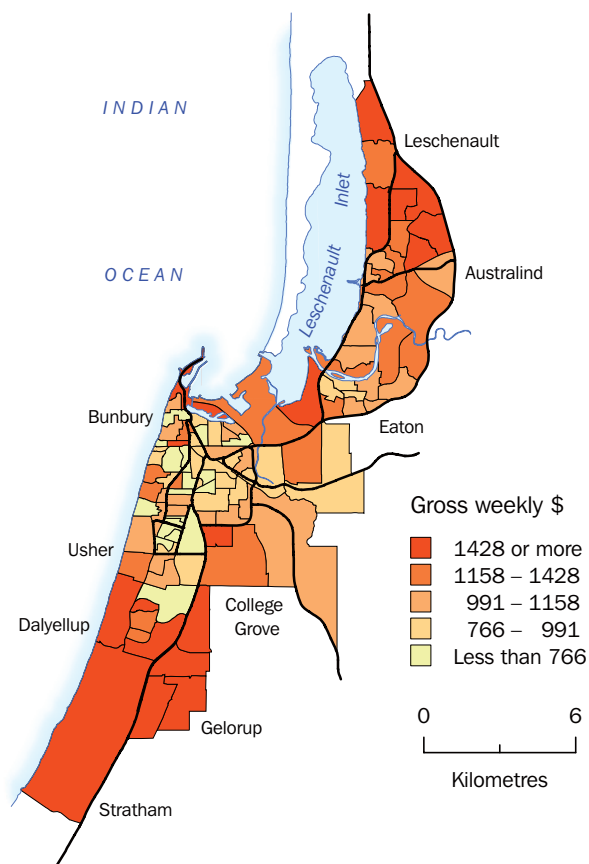
At the 2006 Census, the median gross weekly household income in Greater Bunbury was \$1,083, compared with \$1,075 for Perth-Mandurah and \$1,066 for Western Australia.

Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household, as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. The median represents the value where half the households are above the value and half below it.

Areas where the median household income was well above the level for Greater Bunbury as a whole (i.e. \$1,083 per week) were the high growth suburbs to the north and south. There were also some small pockets where the median household income was high in the older, inner city suburb of Bunbury.

Suburbs that recorded median household income over \$1,500 were Pelican Point, Millbridge and Leschenault in the north; and Dalyellup and Stratham in the south.

Areas with median household incomes well below the level for Greater Bunbury as a whole were generally found in the inner city suburbs where there were relatively high proportions of rented dwellings. Withers and Carey Park recorded gross weekly median household incomes of less than \$850 per week and East Bunbury and South Bunbury had median household incomes of just over \$900. Generally, these areas had high proportions of *people aged 60 years and over*, one-parent families with dependent children and unemployed people.



KALGOORLIE/BOULDER

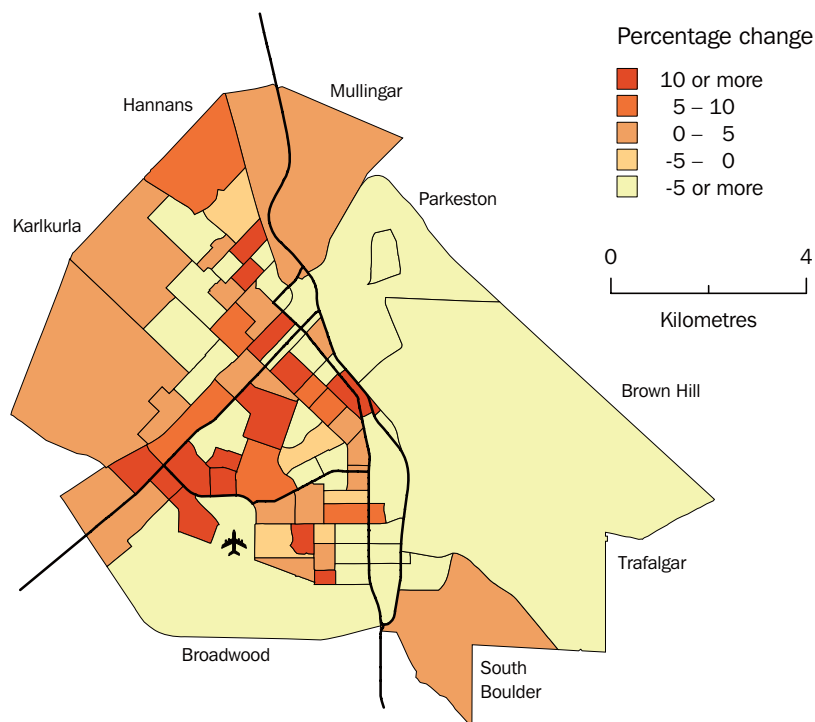
Population change

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

At the 2006 Census, there were 28,244 people usually resident in Kalgoorlie/Boulder, a slight increase since 2001.

Of the total population in 2006, 52.1% were males and 47.9% were females. Indigenous people accounted for 8.2% of the population, compared with 1.5% for Perth-Mandurah and 3.2% for Western Australia. Kalgoorlie/Boulder had a smaller proportion of people born overseas (18.3%) than Perth-Mandurah (33.7%) or Western Australia (29.4%). Kalgoorlie/Boulder also had a younger age profile, with a median age of 31 years, compared with 36 years for both Perth-Mandurah and Western Australia.

Several areas in Kalgoorlie/Boulder have experienced population growth, including parts of Broadwood, Somerville and Lamington. Since 2001, Broadwood more than doubled in population, while the populations of Somerville and Lamington increased by around 7%.



People in the labour force

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over

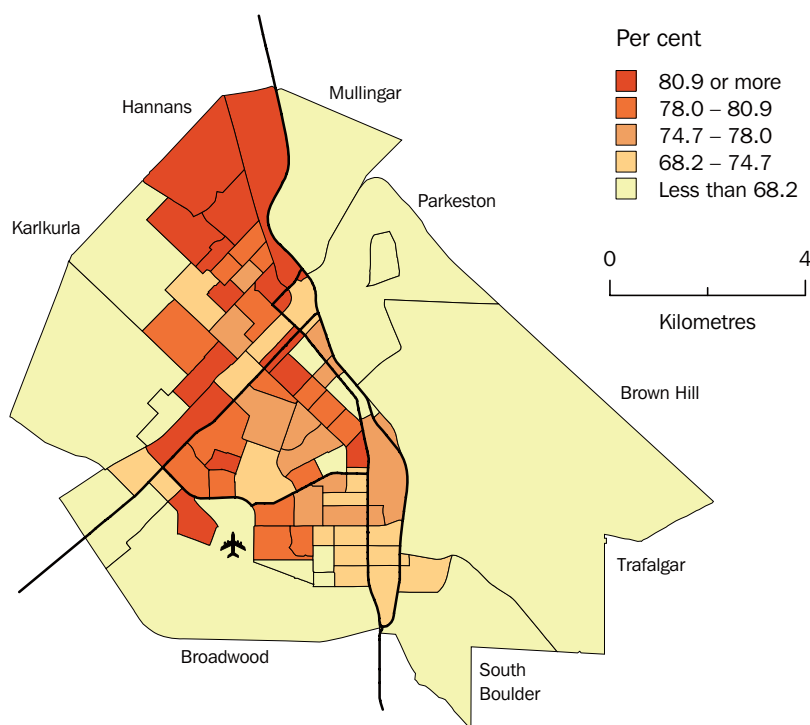
The labour force is defined as all people in the civilian population aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed (i.e. actively looking for work).

At the 2006 Census, there were 14,400 people living in Kalgoorlie/Boulder who were in the labour force. The labour force participation rate (i.e. the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over) was 77.3%, compared with 75.7% in 2001.

In 2006, 512 people were unemployed, representing an unemployment rate of 3.6%. At the time of the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate in Kalgoorlie/Boulder was higher at 5.7%.

For the employed population in Kalgoorlie/Boulder in 2006, the main occupations were Technicians and trades workers (21.2%), Machinery operators and drivers (16.8%) and Professionals (13.9%). The Mining industry employed 22.5% of the employed population.

The suburbs with the highest proportions (80% and over) of people in the labour force were Broadwood, Mullingar, Hannans and Somerville.



KALGOORLIE/BOULDER

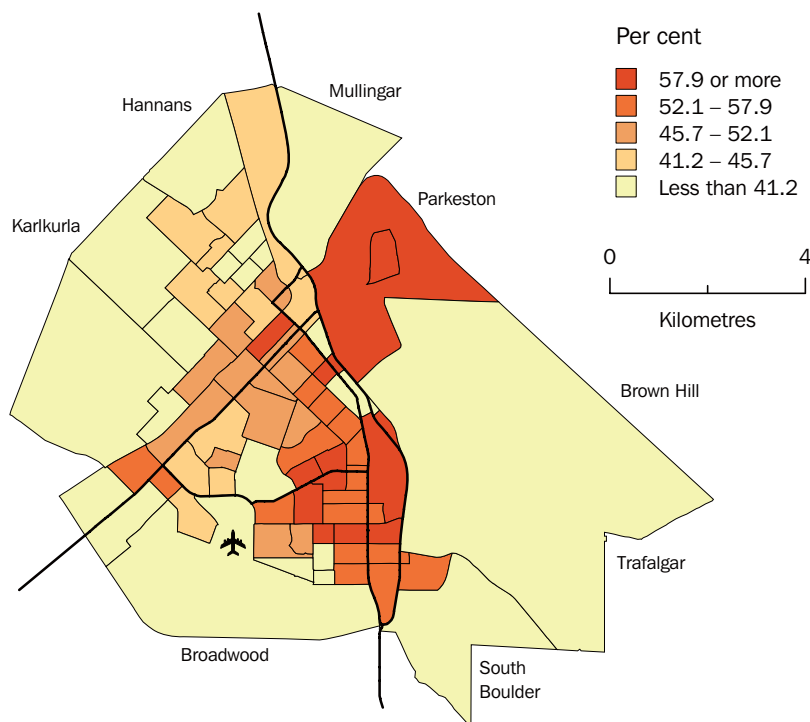
People in the labour force with no non-school qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, 7,130 people in the Kalgoorlie/Boulder labour force had no non-school qualifications. These people represented 49.5% of the labour force, compared with 42.2% for Perth-Mandurah.

The largest proportion of people in the Kalgoorlie/Boulder labour force with no non-school qualifications were aged 15–24 years (26.0%) and, of these, 54.4% were male. The next largest age group was 35–44 years (23.2%), with the male and female proportions almost the same (49.1% and 50.9%).

For the employed population with no non-school qualifications, the most common occupations were Machinery operators and drivers (22.7%), Clerical and administrative workers (16.2%) and Labourers (14.5%). Suburbs with the highest proportions (55% and over) of people in the labour force with no non-school qualifications included Williamstown, Victory Heights, South Boulder and Boulder.

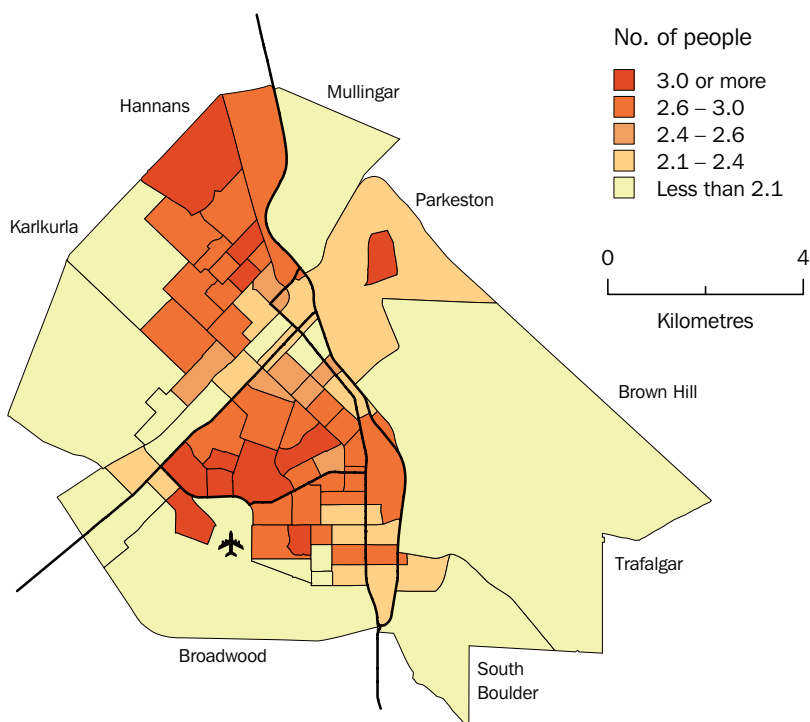


Average household size

Average number of people per occupied private dwelling

At the 2006 Census, the average household size in Kalgoorlie/Boulder was 2.7 people per occupied private dwelling, slightly higher than for Perth-Mandurah and Western Australia (both 2.5 people per occupied private dwelling). There were 9,082 private dwellings occupied by 24,369 residents in Kalgoorlie/Boulder at the time of the Census.

Suburbs with larger household sizes were Parkeston, Broadwood and Hannans. Smaller household sizes were found around the outskirts of the city, as well as in Piccadilly and the city centre of Kalgoorlie.



KALGOORLIE/BOULDER

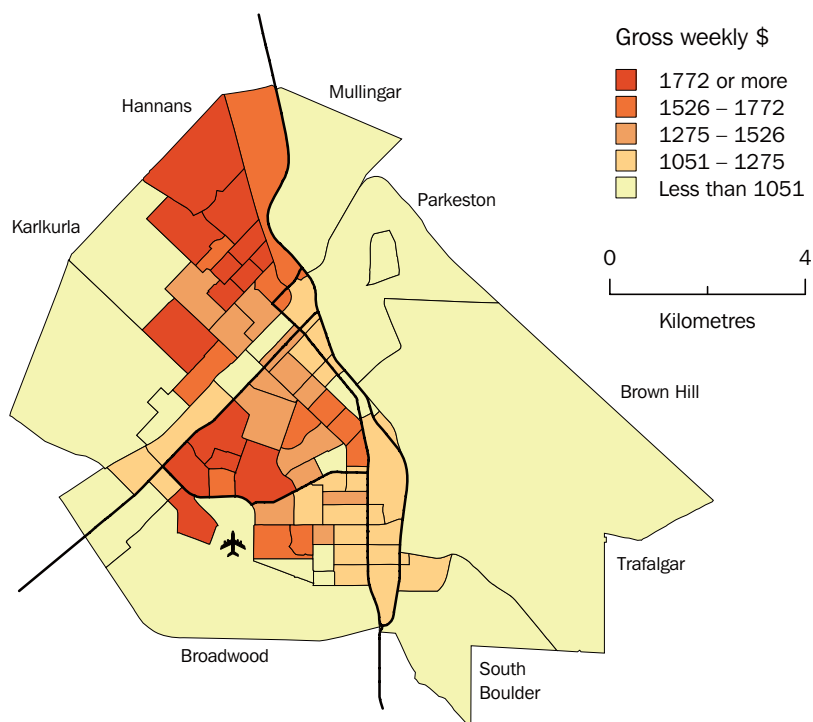
Median household income

At the 2006 Census, the median gross weekly household income for Kalgoorlie/Boulder was \$1,518, compared with \$1,075 for Perth-Mandurah and \$1,066 for Western Australia. The high level for Kalgoorlie/Boulder is indicative of the high wages and salaries paid to people employed in the mining industry.

Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household, as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. The median represents the value where half the households are above the value and half below it.

Broadwood recorded the highest median household income (\$2,100), followed by Hannans (\$1,915) and Lamington (\$1,875). Somerville and West Lamington also recorded higher median household incomes, with \$1,760 and \$1,710 respectively.

Areas with median household incomes that were lower than the median for the whole Kalgoorlie/Boulder region were generally still above the levels for Perth-Mandurah and Western Australia.

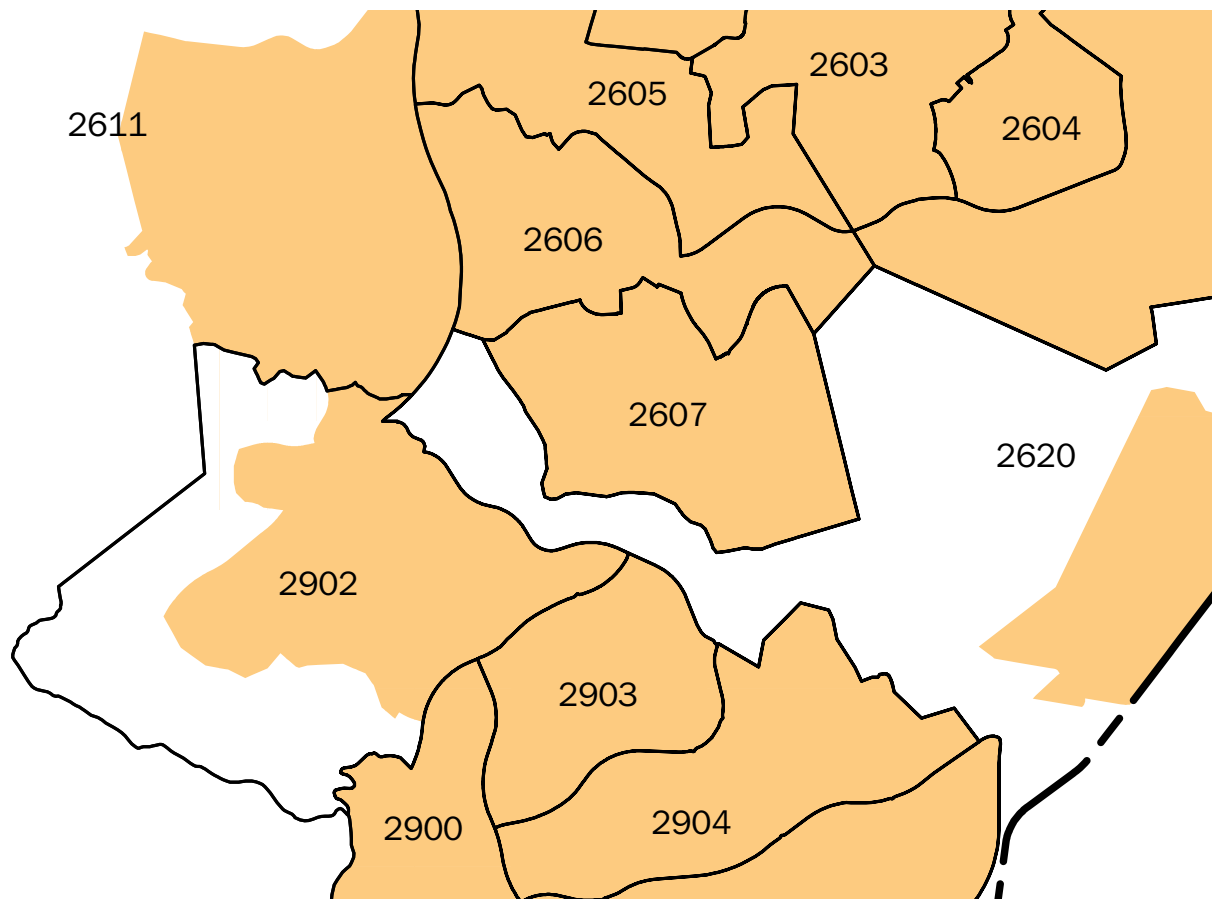


Chapter Nine

Additional Information

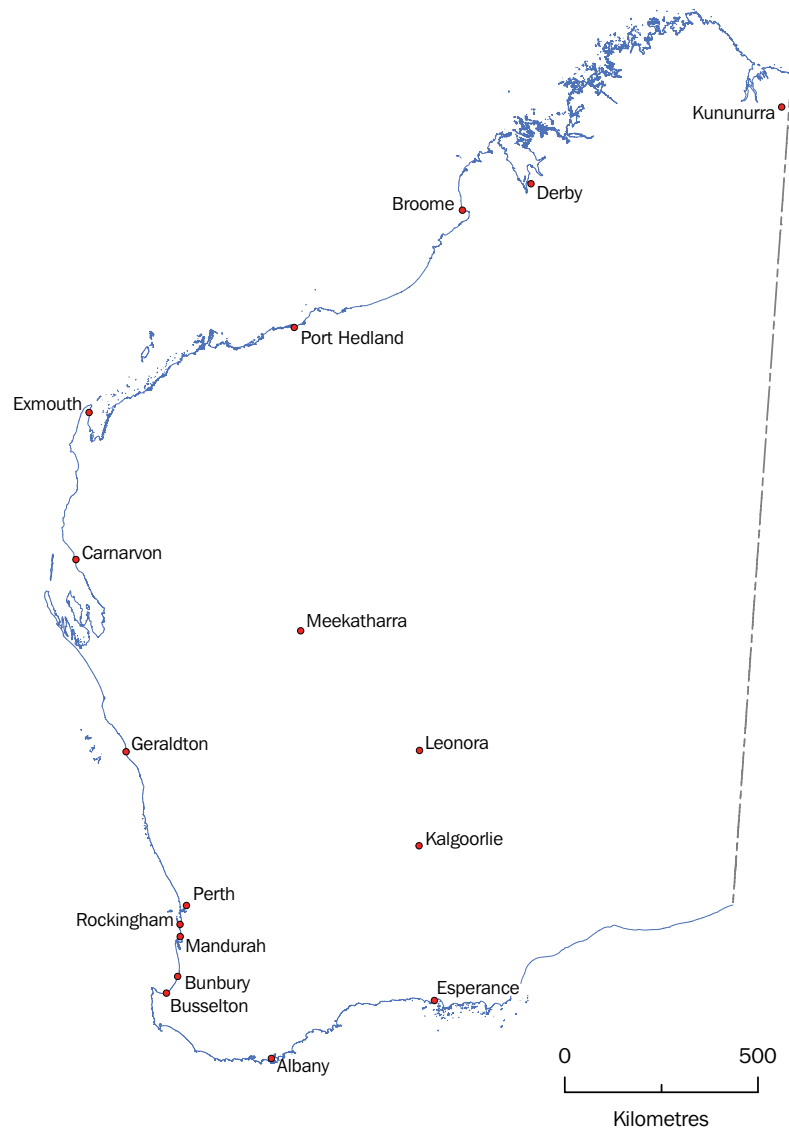
Reference Maps

Glossary



REFERENCE MAPS

Western Australia Locations



REFERENCE MAPS

Perth Locations

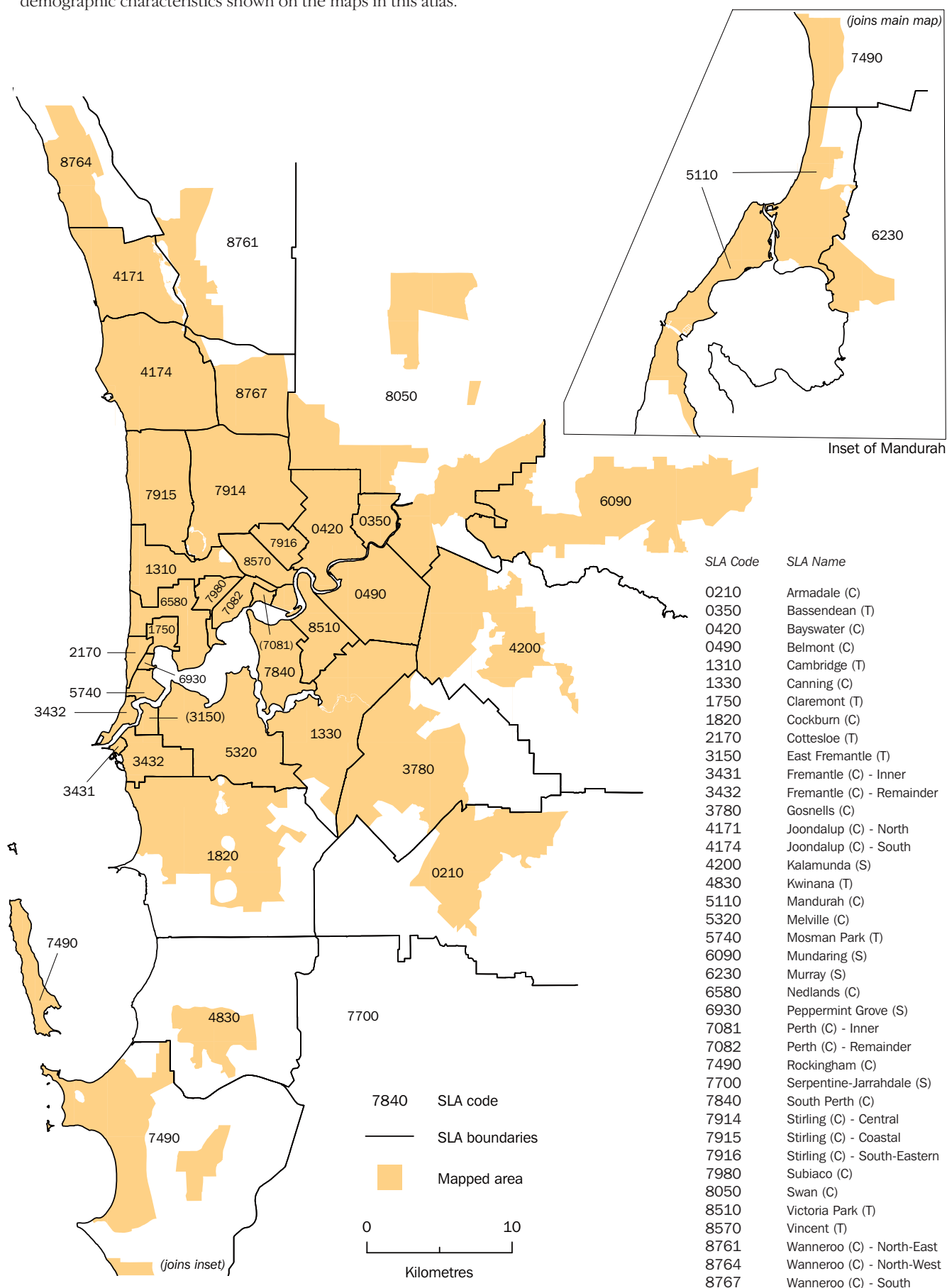
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Perth Statistical Local Areas

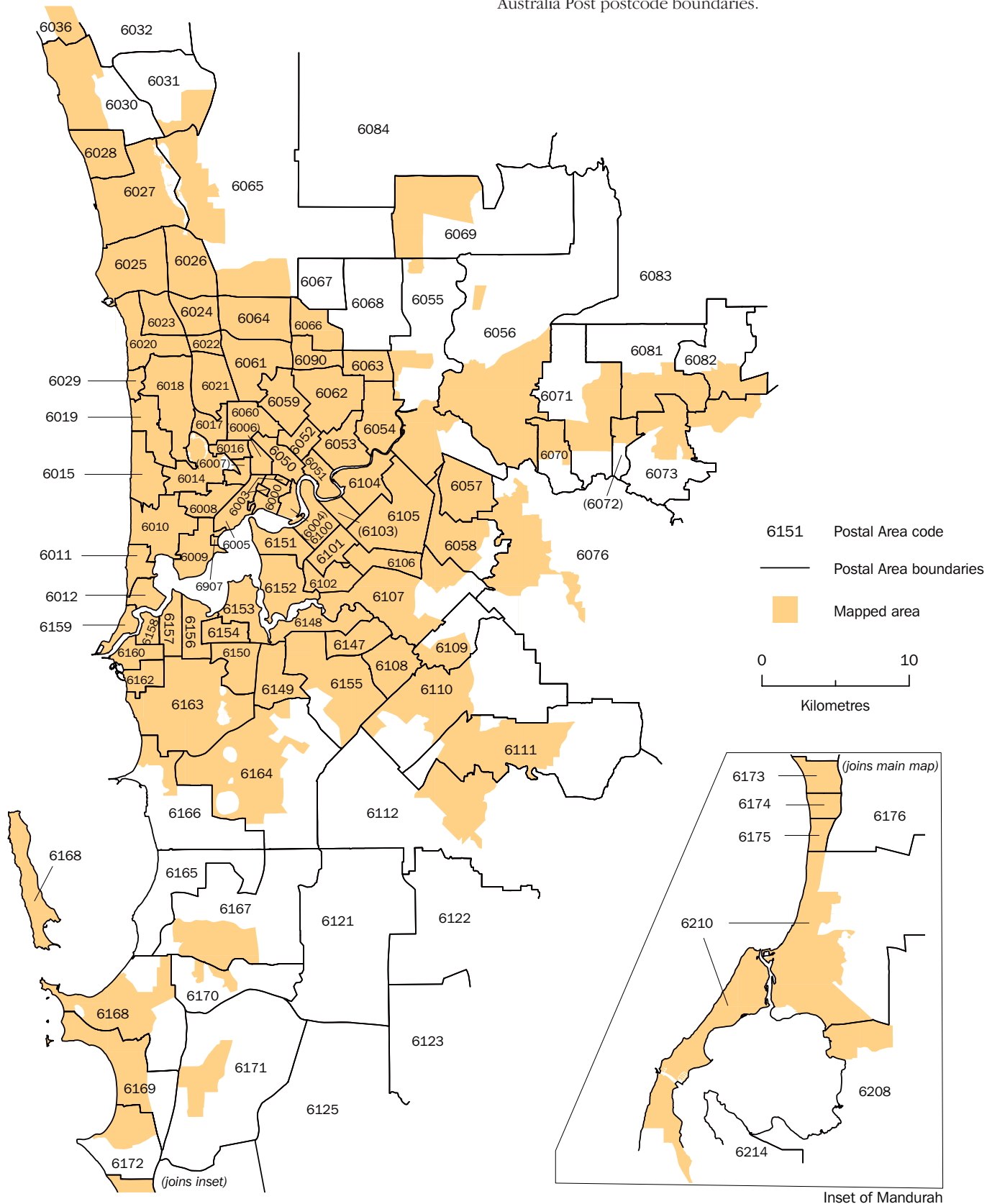
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Perth Postal Areas

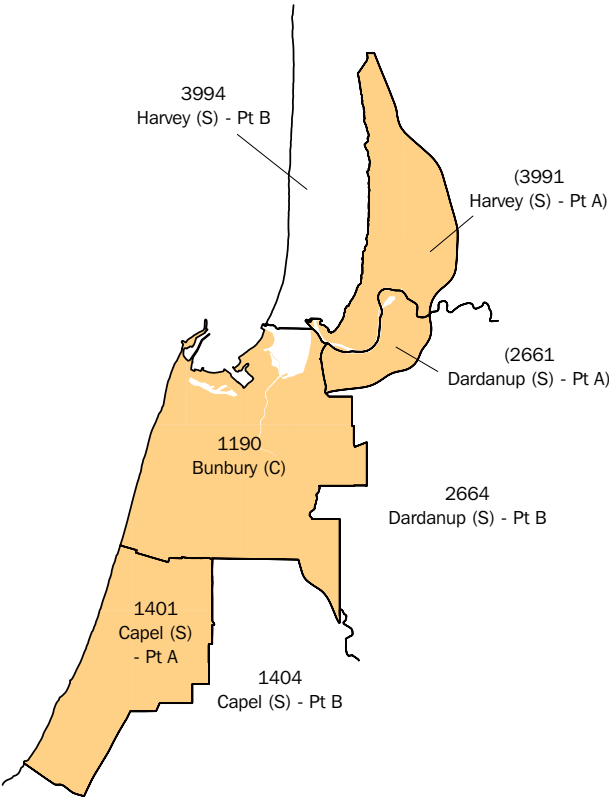
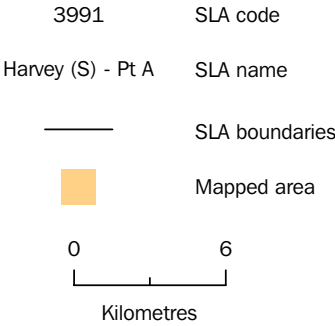
This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.



REFERENCE MAPS

Greater Bunbury Statistical Local Areas

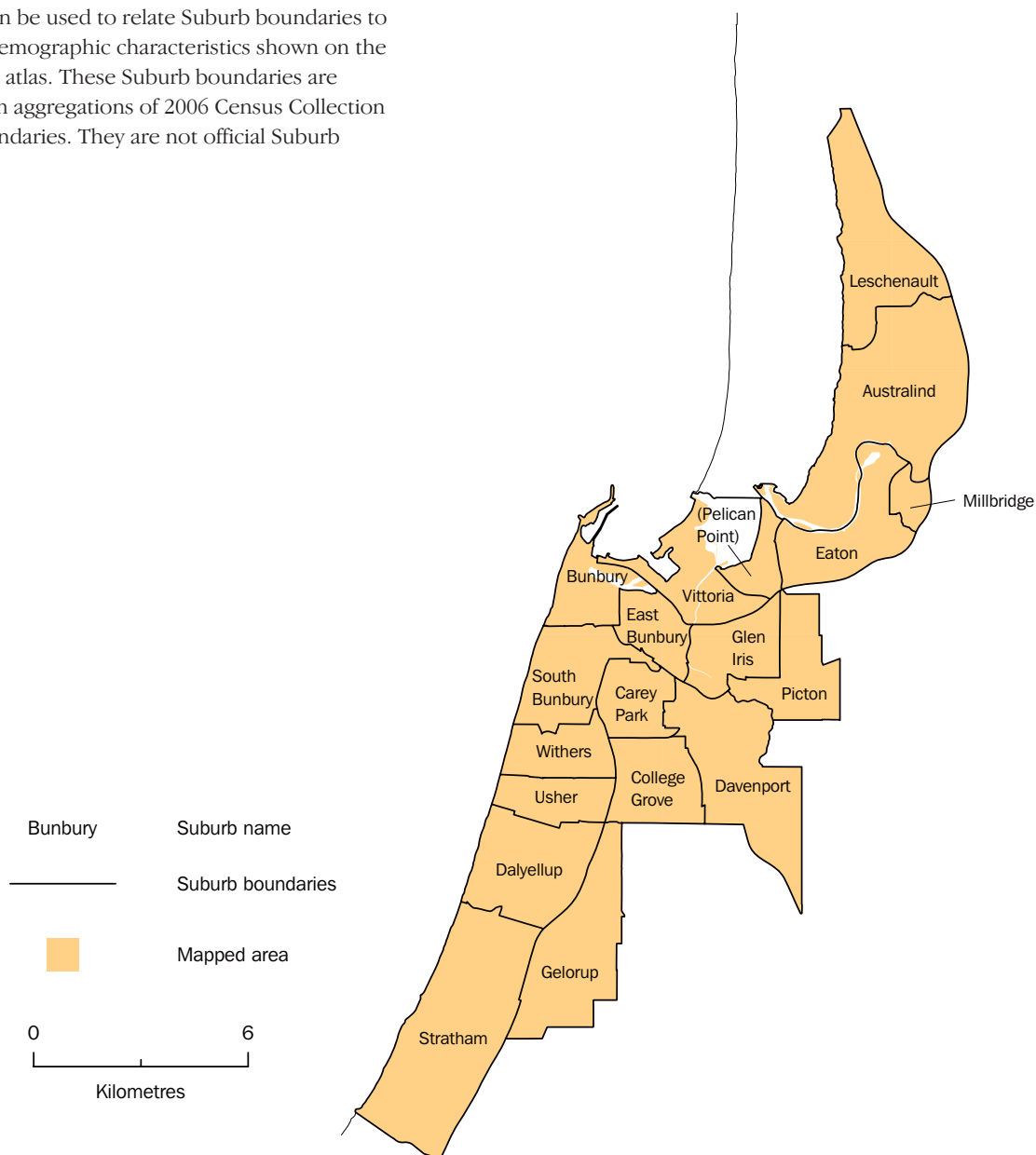
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Greater Bunbury Suburbs

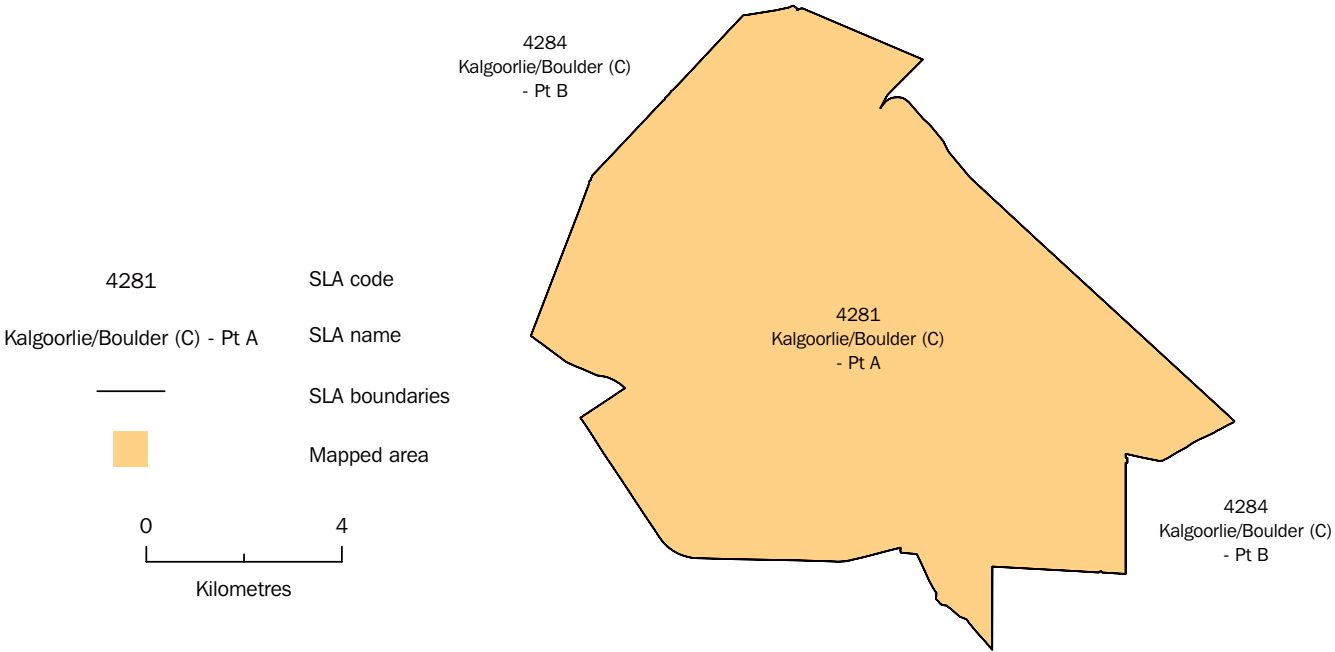
This map can be used to relate Suburb boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Suburb boundaries are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Suburb boundaries.



REFERENCE MAPS

Kalgoorlie/Boulder Statistical Local Areas

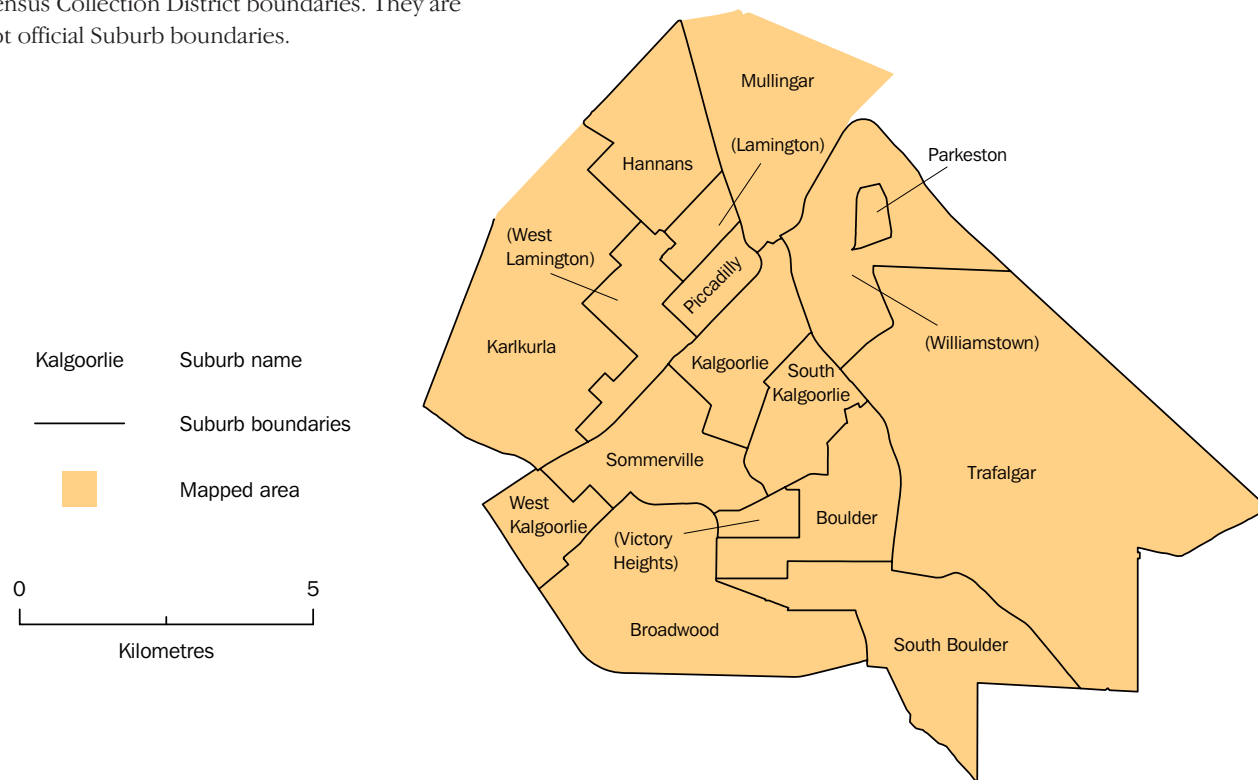
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Kalgoorlie/Boulder Suburbs

This map can be used to relate Suburb boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Suburb boundaries are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Suburb boundaries.



GLOSSARY

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other Census terms can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Average household size	Calculated by dividing the number of people usually resident in occupied private dwellings by the total number of occupied private dwellings. Applicable only to those dwellings where at least one usual resident was at home on Census Night, but does take into account other usual members of those households that were absent. Usual residents of dwellings that were unoccupied on Census Night have been excluded from the calculation. Usual residents in non-private dwellings are also excluded.
Broadband Internet access	Includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite Internet connection that can be accessed at an occupied private dwelling. Applicable to all occupied private dwellings including those occupied by visitors only and other not classifiable households.
Certificate III qualification	<p>A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. A Certificate III qualification recognises the achievement of specific national industry competency standards and is applicable across a wide variety of trades, industries and enterprises. Some examples of the employment options available as a result of a Certificate III qualification include working as a baker, beauty therapist, child care worker, electrician, hairdresser, homecare worker, motor mechanic, painter and decorator, pastry cook, plumber, signwriter, sound technician, tiler and woodmachinist. For more information, see <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001</i> (cat. no. 1272.0).</p> <p>Note: The qualification refers to the highest non-school qualification completed by the person.</p>
Chinese Asia	Consists of China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia and Taiwan.
Collection District	<p>The geographic area used for the collection of data in the Census of Population and Housing. CDs are redefined for each Census and are current only at Census time.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census there were about 38,200 CDs covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In urban areas CDs comprise, on average, around 220 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population density decreases. CDs serve as the basic building block in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas such as Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions. For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Couple family	For Census purposes, a couple family comprises two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond and who are either married or in a de facto relationship. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. See also Family.
Dependent children	Individuals under 15 years of age or people, aged 15–24 years in a family, who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution. To be regarded as a dependent child, the person must not have an identified partner or child(ren) of their own usually resident in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step children and foster children. See also Family, Non-dependent children.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dwelling A structure that is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:

- occupied private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats, apartments)
- unoccupied private dwellings
- non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, hotels, prisons, hospitals).

See also Non-private dwelling, Occupied private dwelling, Private dwelling.

Dwelling being purchased A private dwelling being purchased (i.e. mortgaged) and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright (i.e. no mortgage is owed on the property) and those occupied under a life tenure scheme, but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.

Employed people People aged 15 years or over who, during the week prior to Census Night, worked for payment or profit, had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent, were on strike or stood down temporarily, or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.

Family Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by separately identifying each couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Information on people temporarily absent from the household on Census Night is considered in family coding. Unrelated people living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

For the purposes of this atlas, all family topics include only those families where at least one usually resident family member was present in the household on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households).

Female parent In the Census, data on different types of families are mainly derived from the relationship questions (Questions 5 and 53 on the Census household form), which ask for each person's relationship to Person 1, as listed on the form. For most households, identifying the family structure for the dwelling is quite straightforward. However, reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling.

ABS Census coding requires every child under 15 years of age in a household to have a parent. For the map *Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years*, the female parent may be the natural, adoptive, step or foster mother of the child, or a person who is assigned as the nominal parent. The nominal parent could be a guardian, aunt or grandmother. Where the family consists of a same-sex, female couple, the first female recorded on the Census form has been selected.

Consequently, the child types, in relation to the reference person, included for this topic are:

- Natural, or adopted child (aged 0–4 years)
- Step child (aged 0–4 years)
- Foster child (aged 0–4 years)
- Grandchild (aged 0–4 years)
- Otherwise related child (aged 0–4 years)
- Unrelated child (aged 0–4 years).

If the female parent and/or the child aged 0–4 years were temporarily absent from their usual residence on Census Night, then they have not been included, i.e. both the female parent and the child had to be present in the household on Census Night.

GLOSSARY *continued*

High income households	<p>Defined as households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more.</p> <p>The high income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the highest quintile (i.e. the top 20%) of all households in Western Australia when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the high income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the top 20% of households. For example, if 78.2% of households had an income of less than \$1,700 and 81.3% of households had an income of less than \$2,000, then the closest range that captured the highest quintile of households (i.e. \$2,000 or more) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.</p> <p>See also Household income and Income.</p>
Household	<p>Consists of one or more people, at least one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who usually reside in the same private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all household topics include only households where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).</p>
Household income	<p>The sum of the individual incomes of each usual resident present in the household on Census Night. If any resident aged 15 years or over was temporarily absent, or did not state their income, then household income has not been calculated for that household. See also Household and Income.</p>
Housing occupancy standard	<p>Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing suitability, which is formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling and the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another and their ages and sexes. It measures the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ there should be no more than two people per bedroom■ children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom■ children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom■ single household members aged 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples. <p>Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.</p>
Income	<p>In the Census, people aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate the range in which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income). Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).</p> <p>Note: Income excludes savings and other forms of accumulated wealth that, if available, some people (and households) may draw upon. However, for most people, income remains the main economic resource available to them.</p>
Labour force	<p>Comprises employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Low income households	<p>Defined as households with gross weekly income less than \$500.</p> <p>The low income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the bottom quintile (i.e. the lowest 20%) of all households in Western Australia when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the low income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the bottom 20% of households. For example, if 17.2% of households had an income of less than \$500 and 23.1% of households had an income of less than \$650, then the closest range that captured the bottom quintile of households (i.e. less than \$500) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.</p> <p>See also Household income and Income.</p>
Mainland South-East Asia	Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Maritime South-East Asia	Consists of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.
Median household income	<p>The midpoint value when all households are ranked in ascending order of gross household income. One half of households have income above the median value and the other half have income below it. It should be noted that median household income in this atlas has been calculated from data provided in ranges and is therefore an estimate only. See also Household, Household income.</p>
Medium or high density housing	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.
Needed assistance	People who needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. The Census variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability.
Non-dependent child/children	A person aged 15 years or more who is a natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. See also Dependent children, Family.
Non-private dwelling	An establishment that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation, e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation, where meals are provided, in retirement and aged care villages (i.e. not self-contained) is also included. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.
Not in the labour force	Those people who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and people whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.
Occupied private dwelling	<p>A private dwelling occupied by one or more people on Census Night. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling and Unoccupied private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all topics relating to occupied private dwellings include only dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households). The only exception is the topic <i>Dwellings with broadband Internet access</i> which is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

One-parent family with dependent children	For the purpose of this atlas, a one-parent family with dependent children consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals, e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Dependent children, Family.
Overseas-born	Includes people who were born in a country other than Australia, were born at sea, or their country of birth was 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'. Australia, as defined in the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0), includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).
Private dwelling	A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks and manufactured home estates, and self-contained units in retirement villages, are treated as occupied private dwellings. See also Dwelling, Non-private dwelling.
Public transport	Types of public transport include bus, ferry, train and tram (which includes light rail). Taxis are excluded. In the Census, employed people were asked to indicate all methods of travel they used to get to work on 8 August, 2006. Data mapped in this atlas refers to people who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode, or as one of two or more modes, of transport. This topic is applicable to all employed persons excluding those who did not go to work on Census Day. Employed people who worked at home have been included in the denominator when calculating the percentage.
Recent arrivals	Overseas-born people who arrived in Australia on, or after, 1 January 2001 (i.e. within the five years prior to the 2006 Census). See also Overseas-born.
Rented dwellings	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night. Dwellings rented from the following sources are included: Real estate agent; Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing); Parent/Other relative not in dwelling; Other person not in dwelling; Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas); Employer–Government (including Defence Housing Authority); Employer–Private; or Housing co-operative, Community or Church group. Dwellings being occupied rent free are included, but those being purchased under a rent/buy scheme are excluded. The data shown in this atlas for rented dwellings includes only those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.
South Eastern Europe	Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Romania, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
Southern and East Africa	Includes Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Somalia, South Africa, Zimbabwe. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
Southern Europe	Includes Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Local Area	<p>The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical Subdivision	<p>A general purpose spatial unit of intermediate size between the SLA (smaller unit) and the Statistical Division (larger unit). SSDs consist of one or more SLAs and are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Technicians and trades workers	<p>People who perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities. Most occupations in this group have a level of skill commensurate with the qualifications Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, or Certificate Levels III or IV. Examples include Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering draftspersons, Medical technicians, Motor mechanics, Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Hairdressers, Chefs, Florists and Veterinary nurses etc.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).</p>
Unemployed people	<p>People aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start.</p>
Unpaid voluntary work	<p>Help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association, in the 12 months prior to the Census. Unpaid voluntary work can include assisting at organised events and with sports organisations; helping with organised school events and activities; assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services). Applicable to people aged 15 years and over.</p>
Urban Centre – Locality	<p>Urban Centres – Localities are only defined in each Census year and are based on grouping together Collection Districts to form specific defined areas according to certain population size and land use criteria. These criteria are based on those developed by Dr. GJR Linge in 1965. In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people, while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as being in an urban area, while those in Localities are classified as being in a rural area.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0) and <i>Statistical Geography Volume 3 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2909.0).</p>
Usual residence/residents	<p>Refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. All visitors to the dwelling have been excluded.</p>

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